FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1854. [NO. 1947.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

...ANCE TERMS:

...the year if subscription is not paid in advance; $2 50 ...the year if subscription is not paid in advance; $3 00 if ...paid during the year; or $4 00 after the year has ...expired.

...Semi-Weekly Observer $5 00 if ...in advance; $5 50 if paid during the year; ...subscription; or $6 00 after the year has ...expired.

Clinton Female Institute.

...Fall Session of this Institute will ...on Monday the 7th day of August next. ...Principal is determined, and Assistants ...for the year, to fit the Institute for the ...the Literary and ...the progress of the ...pupils. ...considerations, taken in connection with the ...cities for patronage, leave no doubt of success ...of the location, the interest which we ...manifestation that will no doubt insure a ...liberal patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 10, 1854. 47tf

HARRINGTON'S

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
Wm. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Regular Boarding Scholarship, and Department ...respecting Scholarship, and Assistant Fund to ...of suitable age, and a student found to ...of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in ...institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered be... the students.

Board from $8 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber ...to accommodations and desires to take all the ...Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to ...per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with ...instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery ...French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or ...of the Teachers.

Carthage, June 6, 1854. 5-4tf

New Goods!

AND NEW RULES, AT WHITE OAK, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, and by the first of October next will have in Store, the LARGEST Stock that has ever been offered in this place. He will keep on hand a good assortment of

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Groceries of all kinds, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Glass-ware, Iron, Salt, Nails, Tin Ware, &c.,

All of which will be sold for the Cash, and that alone. After the first of October next I shall sell entirely for CASH, and I hope that none of my customers will have any hard thoughts or think hard of me for making these rules, as I am compelled to do so.

Notwithstanding my business will be Cash after the 1st of October, I will take in exchange for Goods ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, such as Timber, Turpentine, Tar, Shingles, Beeswax, Tallow, Cotton Rags, Socks, and all kinds of Country Produce whatever, for which I will pay the highest cash price; and after the 1st of October, I shall sell Goods TEN PER CENT. LOWER than I now do for Cash.

☞ Those having accounts with me are requested to make settlement, either by Note or the Cash, as I am compelled to have annual settlements.

WM. S. MELVIN.

September 11, 1854. 50-6tpd

A Rare Chance for Capitalists.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 1?2 Acres of land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store-house, a large and convenient Warehouse, a good Dwelling and all necessary houses; a good Turpentine Still—20 Bbl. capacity, ...ly set on the most approved plan, all necessary ...s and good sheds—all in order for running. The ...and Spirits can be got to all very little expense, ...ing, hauling expenses from Fayetteville. There ...$40,000 to $42,000 worth of goods sold a year ...paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine ...ght at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres ...e farming land, a part of which is cleared and in ...e state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water ...d. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, Harness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new, ...on axles, and set on elliptic springs, made ex... for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also ...ent stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly ...ery variety of goods. I would like to sell all together ...d give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to ...ve me a call. If the Goods are not disposed of before, ...e stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the ...th of October.

Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.

W. J. PARKER.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.

Aug. 7, 1854. 22*tf

1,500 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine ...ges; they lie all a joining, and will be sold in lots to ...purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as ...y suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Dessert P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-6t

FOR SALE.

THE valuable tract of land situated near the flourishing village of Cerro Gordo, on the Wilmington & Manchester R. R., fifty-seven miles from Wilmington, is herewith offered for sale. It is one of the best tracts of land ever offered in the market. It contains seven hundred and sixty-six acres, located on both sides of the R. R., with a new saw-mill, (ten feet ...e turnout,) including the necessary teams, ...gons and tools, all in the best order, a Still in good ...der and nearly new. The land is well timbered, and ...e most of the pines are boxed, and worked only a ...ar and a half. About a mile from the mill is situ... a Farm-house and outhouses, all in the best order, ...h about one hundred acres of cleared land. The land ...d all the other property will be sold publicly, the ...ond Friday in October next, if not privately disposed of. For terms and further information inquire of

HINNANT & COLEMAN.

Cerro Gordo, Sept. 15, 1854. 52-3t

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Raleigh people are making all necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the numerous expected visitors. Committees are appointed to attend at the Hotels and direct strangers to comfortable lodgings.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer has advertised for sale $282,000 of State Bonds; the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Central Rail Road, the Weldon & Gaston Rail Road, and the improvement of Neuse and Tar Rivers.

BANKING CAPITAL.—Besides the notices of intended application for Bank Charters which we have already mentioned, we notice many others all over the State. The probability is, that there will be so many schemes before the Assembly that even those actually needed will be defeated.

There is already something over $5,000,000 invested in Banking capital in this State, in the following Institutions: Bank of the State, of Cape Fear, Commercial Bank, Bank of Fayetteville, of Washington, of Yanceyville, of Wadesborough, of Charlotte, and the Farmer's Bank of Elizabeth City. The Bank of the State has 9 Branches and the Bank of Cape Fear 7.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The awful ravages of this disease in the Southern cities continue unabated. At Charleston on Saturday and Sunday last the deaths were 29, and on Monday 17, by that disease alone. For the whole of last week the deaths were 160, of which 127 were by yellow fever.

At Savannah, there were 23 deaths by fever on Sunday, and 23 on Monday. The following letter from a gentleman to his brother in Philadelphia gives an awful account of the scenes:

"I have but a moment to write to let you know that —— and myself are alive, every man in the store having deserted us in consequence of the epidemic. We are determined to stay and take our chances to see the city out of it." I enclose our report of interments yesterday (51) out of a population of *not over* 3500 white people—Interments for the week 210. Everything is in an awful state, and death and destruction stare us in the face everywhere. The gale was enough to have ruined us at most times, and now all that is required to fill our cup is a fire. We work night and day, and spend our money as if it was public property, for the benefit of the sick and destitute, and you cannot begin to imagine what distress prevails here. We cannot procure coffins enough to bury the dead, and to-day all the house carpenters in town have quit everything else, and gone to making them. Our own citizens have to take the spade and dig graves. It is really awful! Be satisfied that we are *all* doing our duty, and hope God will help us to do good."

The disease has broken out at Augusta, Geo., and produced a perfect panic, every body who can get away flying from the place.

About $5000 have been collected in New York, and $4000 in Philadelphia, for the relief of Savannah.

A NUISANCE TO TRAVELLERS.—At Richmond, Va., there is a low dirty little hotel, at which every rail road traveller through that city is required to eat a meal and pay his 50 cents, or run the risk of suffering for food. Things are so arranged as that the two trains from the North and the two trains from the South, daily, all arrive at Richmond at some meal time, or if they do not, the trains stop long enough to bring on a meal time before the passengers can get away. In coming home last week, we arrived there before day-light in the morning, and had to remain nearly two hours, till ½ past 6, that we might be compelled to breakfast there, and not at Petersburg, where there is a good house (Jarratt's) just at the side of the cars. We don't know the name of this Hotel at Richmond; but travellers all know the place. A large number of passengers were ushered into the bar room, (the only room open to the males,) which did not appear to have been swept for many hours. In the middle of the floor lay a dog, exceedingly busy in scratching off the fleas, which doubtless took refuge upon the bipeds. All efforts to drive him away were unavailing. He moved about, perfectly at home, through the bar room and the breakfast room; and now and then was joined by another of his species. The water to wash one's hands and face looked as if somebody's nose had been bleeding in it, having come fresh from the James river. A number of the passengers, disgusted at the dirty hole, refused to eat there, preferring to run the risk of getting something at Petersburg. By good fortune they had time to eat a comfortable meal at Jarratt's, the proprietor of which apologized for even his good fare by stating that his was not the regular breakfast house and he therefore did not prepare for the rail road passengers, as he would be glad to do if allowed.

It is stated as a cause of this Richmond "trick upon travellers," that the little Hotel belongs to the President of one of the rail roads running out of that place.

In the name of the travelling public, we ask the attention of the editors in Richmond and Petersburg to this nuisance, in the hope that they will exert themselves to have it abated. If passengers must pay 50 cents in Richmond, at least let it be at one of the respectable Hotels there.

By the way, it takes 11½ hours to go from Washington city to Petersburg, 141 miles, equal to 12 miles an hour! with three very disagreeable omnibus rides, and the fare upon one of the rail roads 6 cents a mile—as much as is paid for stage travelling in some parts of this State. Call you this *progress*?

Maine Election.—On Monday last an election for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature was held in Maine. The telegraph reports Morrill, abolition-whig, as elected Governor. Four abolition-whigs and two whigs are represented as being elected to Congress. The defeat of the democrats is attributed to a union of abolitionists, whigs, know-nothings, &c.

North Carolinian.

Mr. Morrill, who has been elected Governor, is not and never has been a Whig, though it is possible that he is an abolitionist. He is and has been a "Democrat." The Congressmen elected have hitherto belonged to *both* parties, and are elected independent of party politics to oppose Nebraska. The defeat of the democracy is "attributed" to the democratic party, which refused to support the regular nominees and did support what is known as the "fusion" ticket.

The Carolinian's attempt to palm off Maine Locofoco abolitionism upon the Whigs, in view of all the facts, is surprising. It is well known that both parties in that State are utterly opposed to the Nebraska Bill, neither of them pretending even to endorse it.

CUBA.—The New York Herald announces that the negotiations for Cuba have at last resulted successfully, and that Mr. Soule has bought the island for $100,000,000. A dear purchase, but cheaper and more honorable than going to war about it.

Other newspapers contradict the rumor. The N. Y. Express says it is true that Mr. Soule has offered even a larger sum for the island, but that it was declined by the Spanish Ministry.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—The usually well informed correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes to that paper that the Central American difficulties between this country and Great Britain are about to be settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties. He adds:

"The Greytown affair has served the good purpose of expediting an adjustment. The principles of adjustment are agreed upon here. Of course, the British Government is yet to be consulted on the subject of the project. The interests of both governments require a speedy adjustment of the subject. Of course, the arrangement will include an indemnity for the destruction of property of British subjects at Greytown."

"THE OLD NORTH STATE IN 1776."—We are indebted to Rev. Dr. Caruthers for a copy of his new work, just issued by Hayes & Zell of Philadelphia. The book contains sketches of Fanning, Balfour, Ashe, and most of the leading revolutionary characters of the "old North State," and we doubt not will prove a valuable addition to the now imperfect information as to our early history.

COTTON CROP.—The crop for the year ending Sept. 1st was 2,930,027 bales. 2,319,148 bales were exported to foreign ports and 610,571 bales taken for home use. 135,643 bales of the preceding crop were on hand at the commencement of the year, and 135,603 bales of the late crop are now on hand in the Northern and Southern ports.

From North Carolina there were no foreign exports—constwise, 11,524 bales.

INVENTIONS &c.—During the last year 2,653 patent applications were made, and 658 patents issued. In the last ten years 18,440 applications were made, and 7,673 patents issued—including improvements in every division of labor.

Among the inventions, we notice what is politely termed "the milker's protector"—a machine for keeping cow's tails still during the process of milking. "An improved Incubator," which consists of a naptha lamp, burnt without a wick. Seventy eggs have been hatched at the top of the lamp, and the chickens reared by an artificial mother at the bottom. Mr. Minasi avers that he would undertake to hatch, by this contrivance, the egg of an ostrich.

"An improvement in toilet furniture," being a machine by which lazy people are enabled to put on and take off their pantaloons without trouble! Ingenuity is running mad.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—The Journal of Commerce, in noticing the increase of the business of preserving fruits, meats, &c. in air tight cans suitable for transportation, describes a valuable improvement on the old method:

"The common method has been, to heat the various substances to be preserved, to a high degree of temperature, and place them in cans, relying on the condensation of the vapors enclosed, for a partial vacuum; but the effect has been to impair the flavor of the contents in some degree.

A valuable improvement on this process, termed Green's Patent, has been introduced in this city by parties from Cincinnati, by which fruit in its natural condition is sealed under a perfect vacuum, in such a manner that it may be preserved any desired length of time; and the same is true of butter, meats, and other substances. The apparatus consists of a strong iron receiver, furnished with glass lights, and connected with an air-pump capable of producing a vacuum of 15 lbs. to the inch. This pressure is regulated at will by a barometer. The fruit, or other substance to be preserved, is first placed in cans made air-tight with the exception of a small perforation having solder metal placed around it. Several of these cans are then put in the receiver and the apertures aforesaid are closed with great facility, by means of a heated iron worked from without through the top of the receiver, by a universal ball joint. To render the exclusion of air from the cans more nearly complete, heat is introduced into the receiver by a small pipe, and can be maintained at as high a temperature as 300°, but from 72° to 80°, (equal to 212°, or boiling heat, without the vacuum,) is the temperature ordinarily preferred. In this way, the gases contained in the meats, fruits, &c., are released and expelled.

The apparatus is in operation at No. 100 Spring street, under the St. Nicholas Hotel. A machine of this description, in a country where eggs, butter, fruit, and the like, are produced in great abundance, would speedily prepare large quantities for the market."

"Eggs, butter and fruit and the like," which we take to mean, chickens, beef and vegetables, are not always to be had in great abundance in this part of the world. Perhaps these receivers might be used to advantage?

NOT AN IMPROVEMENT.—We noticed a few days ago a load of lumber passing through our streets planed and prepared for use in building. The lumber was sawed some 12 or 15 miles west of this place on Little River, rafted to Wilmington, planed, grooved, &c., at a planing machine and sent back to this place by steamboat, for use of builders.

Have we not enterprize among us to remedy this?

IN A BAD WAY.—The New York Evening Post, Soft Locofoco and administration paper sums up the disasters to the party as follows:

"The adherents of Mr. Pierce's administration are hard pressed by a host of foes, besides their old adversaries, the whigs. On one side are the enemies of the Nebraska bill, on another the friends of internal improvements at the West, and from yet a third quarter they are assailed by the Know-Nothings. They are beaten in one State after another, and now in their extremity they call upon the hards to share their ill-fortune and help them to retrieve it. It is not at all strange that the call is unheeded."

The riots at New Orleans between the Know Nothings and the Irish were renewed on Friday last. One woman and three men were wounded.

Drowned.—Capt. Andrews of Schr. Araminta, from Baltimore, accidentally fell into the river on last Saturday evening, and was drowned. An inquest was held over the body by Coroner Wood, and a verdict as above was rendered by the jury.

Wil. Herald.

Distillery Burnt.—The distillery of Messrs. Faison & Hicks, at Faison's Depot, Duplin, was burnt on Thursday last. 200 barrels Rosin were burnt. Total loss about $500.—*Wil. Herald.*

Br. schr. J. H. Johnson, Albury, from this port for Harbor Island, is ashore, bottom up, on Masonboro' Beach, about 20 miles Northward of New Inlet Bar. Nothing is known with regard to the Capt. and crew, whether they perished or were taken off.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Oregon Pea.—We have raised a small patch, this season, of the above vegetable. Ours were planted too thick, however, for a full development of the vine—or rather bush, but notwithstanding this, we have a mass of vine and peas, which far surpasses anything in the pea line, we have ever seen grow. From the very diminutive size of the dry pea before planted, and of the pod when it appeared on the vine, we supposed the great value attached to it, must consist in the luxuriant yield of forage. A few days ago, however, we concluded to try the pea upon the table, and upon doing so, found it to be fully equal in flavor to any of its numerous family. It is rather a tedious job to gather and shell a mess of this pea; but not so much so as might be expected from the appearance of the pod, as it makes a greater yield from the hull than any pea we have ever seen.—*Cherau Gazette.*

Rather Trying.—An old friend of ours—a quiet, easy, peaceable gentleman—who wiles away time by attending to the collection of various moneys due his friends and patrons, related to us, not long ago, a couple of examples of the cool indifference with which some people will treat a "collector," that are rather amusing.

In the first instance, he had called with a "little bill" about twice a week for three or four weeks in succession, and by appointment, too, on a certain public functionary who shall be nameless. The gentleman never was in. Our friend, whose patience is inexhaustible, varied the hours of his visits to meet every exigency, but it was of no use. The young clerk, who represented the public functionary, always answered the same question in the same way: "Mr. —— not in! Don't know when he'll be in!"

Finally, the calm perseverance of the old gentleman produced a kind of remorse in the youthful individual above alluded to. At the last visit he exclaimed, after a moment's pause had succeeded his usual unsatisfactory answer, and after he had eyed his interrogator with an expression of real wonder: "Now it's too bad to treat you so! The fact is, sir, Mr. —— rarely comes to his office. He has little to do in summer. He has been away for a long time now, and I really don't know when he'll be here."

The second instance was that of a lawyer—one of the "briefless" order. Some little debt he incurred; he directed the bill to be sent to his office and he would pay it in a week or so. Our old friend called at the time appointed. The professional individual was out. The call was renewed once or twice a week for weeks, and even for months. The professional individual was always out.

After awhile a young man appeared in the professional individual's office, who graciously informed the collector, each time he called, that he would let Mr. —— know of his visit. But for all that, the professional individual continued to be out. He always was out. He could not be otherwise than out. To be "out" was necessary to his existence. He was an out-and-outer!

At last, one day, the collector getting tired of this continual "out" and his own continual and useless tramping up and down the stairs of that dusty little office, propounded various searching and peremptory questions to the young man who never was "out." The latter, taken all aback, as a sailor would say, gave the precious bit of information that he was the "out" individual's brother!

"And where *is* your brother, sir?"

"Oh! he's been in California these two months! Did'nt you know it?"—*N. O. Picayune.*

A New Way to Pay Postage.—A young gentleman having occasion to write a letter to a friend in the country, sent it to the office by a German lad in his employ. Having no postage stamp, he gave him three cents to pay the postage. Yesterday the gentleman received a reply to his letter, and in it his friend requested that when he wrote again, if he had no stamps, to send the letter without *prepaying*, as he had no idea of paying fifteen cents postage on three coppers. The truth was that the lad, on his way to the office, had slipped the cents into the envelope and dropped it into the box.

GOLD HILL.

The mining interest at this place, has the appearance of being in a very healthy condition. It wears the aspect of a settled and permanent business; and is pursued with system and regularity. The scale of operations is large and effective. One cannot but be struck with the idea of stability as he views these operations, and of the certainty of reward, as he marks the cool deliberation with which they are carried on.—Gold-Hill is a *treasure*, and its owners know it; and they are working on it because every lick pays down in ready money. No body appears to be in a hurry, in suspense, or doubt, or in excitement. The steam mills, even, seem to partake of the general feeling of confidence, and puff—puff—as deliberately and grand as if they knew every breath was worth a dollar. Hundreds of long, wide rockers, with quick silver gliding in their bottoms, roll lazily from side to side, and seem to say, "we'll save it—no use in fretting." The creaking joints of connecting rods, the spatter of small jets of water, the rattle of cogs and the deep bass hum of monster crushers, unite in a sort of chorus of which,

"O take your time Miss Lucy"

is the prominent idea. The piston is the only part that seems to care whether any thing is done. It is leaping out and in like the tongue of the excited viper; and small steam leaks, here and there, persistingly, but vainly *hiss* it, every motion, for its indecent haste.

Gold-Hill is worth a visit from any body from almost any place. Any one who has never seen mining operations would learn a good deal by visiting it. Mr. J. P. Gowan keeps an excellent Public House there, and is polite and accommodating, and is always of service to visitors who call to see. The managers of the mines are also polite gentlemen, and will show you all the attention their engagements will admit of. They allow you to see all you can, and they don't try to keep much hid. You'll not see a speck of gold in a week, however, unless by their special favor. But there is the black slate and black sand, with brimstone intermingled, in a'bundance; and from this the gold is extracted in particles so small that nothing but quick-silver can gather it up. They are mining at the depth of nearly 400 feet. The *brimstone* comes up with the gold—rather a suspicious circumstance, as indicating the invasion of a territory we suppose the miners did not bargain for.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Improvements.—It is with much pleasure we notice the improvement at present going on in our town—the most important of which is the building of the new Court House. This edifice when completed will be an ornament to our village, and an honor to the county which has made so liberal an appropriation for its erection.

The next improvement of importance is the Anson Institute building, which is now nearly finished, and presents quite a fine appearance. It is situated on the top of a beautiful hill just outside the limits of the corporation and overlooking the town. The main building is two stories high, with two wings of one story. The lower part is to be used for the purposes of teaching, and the upper story is partitioned off into sleeping apartments, it being intended to attach a boarding department to the institution.

The Anson Institute, under the charge of Messrs. A. and D. J. McIver, is now in its second session, with quite a full attendance of scholars. These gentlemen are well qualified for the duties of their stations, and have given the highest satisfaction to all concerned since the opening of the school.

The next noticeable feature of improvement in our town is a new building now being erected, the upper story of which is to be occupied as a Masonic and Odd Fellow's Hall. It is now nearly ready for framing, and is to be placed on the corner of the street opposite the Mansion House.

Wadesborough Star.

The Cholera at Barbadoes.—We are permitted (says the New Haven Register) to make the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Barbadoes to his friend in this city respecting the ravages of the cholera in that island:

"God forbid that you should ever witness what we have experienced since your departure. The deaths were so numerous at one time that vehicles of all kinds were used to convey corpses. The horse-carts, as they are called, that stand for hire in the square, were very generally used. Six, eight—I have seen *nine*—coffins in one cart! and they were so badly constructed that in passing over the gutters or water-courses they would literally fall to pieces! and the driver, who was provided for the occasion, would stop and nail up the coffins in the street, to prevent the bodies falling out. Those phaetons that ply for hire in the square were also much used. Many, very many, were carried to the grave in hand-carts; many on the peoples heads! and I am told, when the demand was so very great for coffins, that *many persons, particularly children, were carried by their parents merely wrapped in tarred sheets.*

"You may have heard of the *dead cart*. I have seen it—the first time was one evening in the bay. A gentleman and myself were walking up to the garrison. Just as we came up to it, it had stopped opposite one of those alleys leading to the beach, and the driver, a hideous-looking negro, looking down the alley, shouted out, "Got any down there?" The negroes were afraid to touch a dead body, even of their own relations, and too frequently the drivers had to attach a rope to the coffin, and drag it into the cart the best way they could. From an early age, I was taught self-reliance, and have always endeavored to look things straight in the face; but I must confess that I never before experienced so much difficulty in doing it. Up to this time, I believe we have lost from cholera some 18,000, *or one in eight of the entire population;* and even now I believe the deaths throughout the island average fully 100 per day. I never heard of cholera proving fatal so quickly as it has here. Just imagine a man, apparently in perfect health—at any rate walking about—and not complaining at 1 o'clock, p. m., and yet he shall be in his *grave* at 6, p. m.—*in five short hours;* and I believe there have been many such cases."

AN ENIGMA.

There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber;
Now any word you chance to take,
By adding S, you plural make;
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis!
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet, what bitter was before.

Solution.—The word is *cares*, to which by adding an s you have *caress*.

NEW POST OFFICE.—"Dobbinville," lower end of this county—Jas. Kirkpatrick Jr., P. M.

Syrian Notions of Medical Skill.—A doctor is thought nothing of here unless he resorts to violent remedies. I was told a curious anecdote of a *soi-distant* doctor, who acquired a great reputation in Beilon. He was much given to administering emetics, and having a very delicate patient, resorted as usual to this method of cure, leaving in the hands of the patient's brother three strong doses of emetic, which he directed should be administered at intervals of three hours. The brother, finding the first powder had no immediate effect, gave the unfortunate invalid the remaining two within five minutes. The result was violent sickness, succeeded by spasms and cramp, which in a few hours terminated fatally. Next day, the doctor was astonished to learn, on inquiry, that his patient was dead, and evinced his concern in his face. "Never mind," said the brother, "it was so fated; but, Mashalla! you are a great doctor; the medicine you gave never ceased operating till the moment of my brother's death. It was a fine medicine, and if it couldn't cure him, nothing earthly could."—*Neale's Eight Years in Syria.*

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 31st August last, JOSEPH WASHINGTON, son of Flavel B. and Mary A. Flake, aged 6 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Frank & Jerry Line. Sept. 14 and 18, Strs Evergreen and Southerner with boats North State and A B Chesnutt in tow, with goods for F & H Fries, Murphy, McRorie & Co, J G & T B Lash, C E Shober, J S & A Gainey, J H Hawley, S Venable, A J O'Hanlon, W T Graves, J O Boon & Co, Boner & Crist, T J Boner & Clinard, B Howell & Co, McDonald & McMaster, Hunt, Adderton & McRay, C D Nixon, Jones & Lett, Geo Bruner, J M Beasley, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Cook & Johnson, G W Lawrence, W F & E F Moore, Worth & Utley, D McFadyen, G S Bronson, W H Porter, J W Powers & Co, T McDaniel, Hall & Bollinger, C T Haigh & Sons.

Banks' Line,—Sept. 18.—Str. J R Grist, with freight for C T Haigh & Sons, E L & J A Pemberton, Union Manf Co, W N Tillinghast, McG & L, J N Smith, A S Horney & Co, Foulkes & McRae, D H Holland, King, Hege & Co, D McNeill, P P Johnson, C Banks, Pearce & Ferguson, J S Banks, E J Hale & Son.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16.—Spanish brig Jesusa, 23 days fm Havana, to Malaga, with sugar, on 5th inst. encountered a 4 days' gale, lost mainmast, jib-boom, rigging,—deck swept of every thing, cabin, galley, &c., hull damaged, and lost two men overboard; Brig Black Swann fm Pensacola to Boston with lumber, decks swept of every thing, fore and main masts; Schr. J C Manson fm Shallotte. 17.—Schr. C C Stratton fm Philad. 18.—Schrs. Sam Bolton, Adele, Peedee, Humming Bird, M E Wells, and Ben fm N York, Ann & Susan, G Mangum, and Leesburg fm Philad, King Fisher, and Two Sisters fm Boston,—the latter passed wreck of Brig Frontier fm this port to Port Au Prince, in tow of a schr. to Ocracoke. 19.—Brigs Roland fm New York, Julia Payson fm Boston, the latter spoke barque Como 4 days out fm Charleston dismasted, 4 feet water in hold, second mate and one man had died; Schr. Aeolus, and J S Wilson fm N York, the latter sprang a leak and cargo partially injured, Emeline fm Beaufort. 20.—Brigs Naritiska fm N York, H B Vanlinder fm Boston.

Large Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust to me executed, the one by Dugald McDugald and the other by Mary McDugald and Margaret McDugald, for the purposes therein specified, I shall, on the 10th day of October next, expose to public sale, on the premises of Maj. Dugald McDugald, in the county of Moore, about

3000 acres of LAND,

Most of which is situated immediately on the Plank Road between Fayetteville and Carthage, about 30 miles from the former and 12 from the latter place. Several hundred acres of this land are fertile, productive, and well adapted to farming purposes. The main body is heavily timbered with pine, of the best quality in the Southern country. A large number of turpentine boxes have been recently opened—most of them having been worked only the present season: none of them more than this season and the last. The lands are well watered, and upon one of the tracts, and immediately on the Plank Road, is a large and commodious Mansion House in process of erection—being all covered in: also two large kitchens finished, with good and substantial brick chimneys; besides many other well constructed out-houses, and 20 or 30 good and substantial Cabins for operatives and turpentine hands.

At the same time and place I will also sell two large and new TURPENTINE STILLS, all with the most perfect and complete arrangements: and six ROAD WAGONS, all new, and of the very best materials; also four head of HORSES, and eighteen head of MULES—most of them very likely. Also much other valuable property, too tedious to enumerate.

The sale will be continued from day to day, until all is sold.

TERMS: For all sums of ten dollars and under, cash. For all sums over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser giving bond and approved surety.

JOHN McNEILL, Trustee.

Sept. 10, 1854. 32*3t

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE HYDROMAGEN,

OR, WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE

CORK SOLES,

Manufactured by HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., 44 Market Street, Manchester.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London, England. American Establishments, 38 Ann street and 102 Nassau street, New York, U. S.

THE Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventative of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity: while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely supercede overshoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To Children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides, those who patronize them will find their yearly doctor's bills much diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburgh, and Berlin, our sales reached 1,732,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventative for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Men's Size, per pair,	35	Cents.
Ladies' do, do.	30	do.
Boys' & Misses' do.	25	do.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
88 Ann Street, New York.

Sept. 18, 1854. 32-1aw3m

SHAMYL.

The mountain chief, whose exploits for so many years have won the admiration of Europe, Shamyl, the warrior-prophet of the Caucasus, was born towards the end of the last century, at a town called Himri, situated in one of the wildest parts of Circassia. He was early educated in the two chief departments of Oriental knowledge—religion and arms; and many traits of truly Spartan courage are related of him. On one occasion, while a mere child, he was attacked and wounded by some comrades; but, although his life was endangered, he continued to conceal what had happened, because he would not consent to admit that he had been vanquished even by numbers.

For a long time Shamyl occupied a comparatively subordinate position as one of the Murides, or body-guards of Hamsad Bey, the Imam. It was only after the assassination of that chief, in one of the civil contests which weakened Circassia and favored the advance of Russia, that the celebrated warrior made himself known. He was elected to succeed the fallen Imam by general acclamation, and having ruthlessly avenged the crime that had been committed, began that career which has since obtained for him a world-wide renown. The means by which he obtained his popularity are not well known. As yet we are in possession only of fragments of Circassian history for the last twenty years. But it appears certain that Shamyl, though stained by many grievous faults, possesses noble qualities, and is eminently fitted to rule over a barbarous people.

He is of middle height, with gray eyes and red hair. His complexion is white, and as delicate as that of the Circassian beauties who are sometimes exposed for sale in the private bazaars of Constantinople. Perhaps the contrast of his feminine appearance with his extraordinary courage and impassibility in the presence of danger, may have strongly contributed to excite admiration among his rude and swarthy countrymen. All reports speak of him as gentle even when ordering acts of the greatest cruelty. He is sober in food, and scrupulously obeys the injunction of the Prophet to drink no wine—allowing his followers, however, full liberty to intoxicate themselves. A few hours of sleep suffice for him; and whilst his full-fed body-guard snore around, he rises, and somewhat ostentatiously employs himself in reading and prayer. A poet of Daghestan has said, that "he has lightning in his eyes, and flowers on his lips;" for, like all popular leaders, he has the gift of eloquence, and gains his victories as much by oratory as generalship. All his proclamations are in gorgeous language; and it is said that nothing can equal the effect of the short orations he delivers to his troops before he leads them on to victory.

The first residence of Shamyl, after he was raised to supreme rank, was Achulgo, where he built, in the centre of the fortress, a little house in the European style, with the assistance of Russian prisoners and deserters. Here he lived in the humblest possible style, depending even for daily bread on the spontaneous offerings of his people. The fortress is built of the rudest rocks; and in 1839 was surrounded by defenses of earth, with passages, covered ways, and moats, according to the best rules of science. The solid wooden towers, useless against artillery, had been removed, so that when General Grabbe appeared before it, after having taken Arquani, and forced the passage of the Koi-sou, he at once understood the necessity of a regular siege. His first impulse, indeed, was to retreat; but remembering the orders of the Emperor; hoping, too, to terminate the war with glory by the capture of Shamyl, he determined on an attack. The difficulties to be overcome were immense; but the troops under his command were numerous, and accustomed to passive obedience. The mountaineers by degrees found their communication cut off. They were completely surrounded, and hunger and thirst began to tell upon them with more fatal effect even than the dreaded cannon of their enemies.

It was on the 23d of August, 1839, that, the advanced ramparts having been taken, the Russian general ordered his men to storm the citadel. The Circassians now displayed almost supernatural courage. Even the women took part in the struggle, sword and pistol in hand. "Never," says a Russian eye-witness, "have I beheld so horrible a spectacle. We swam in blood. We climbed over barricades of men. The death-rattle was our martial music. I was clambering at the head of my battalion, already decimated, up a steep ascent; the cannon had ceased to roar; the wind blew away the sombre curtain of smoke; we suddenly beheld, on a platform overhanging an abyss, a number of Circassian women. They knew that victory had declared against them, but firmly resolved to perish rather than fall into the hands of the Russians. They rolled enormous blocks of stone from the summit of the precipice. A huge mass whirled past me, and carried away several of my soldiers. I thought of the Eumenides. In the heat of the conflict they had thrown away their tunics, and their hair streamed wildly over their bare shoulders. I saw a young woman sitting down quietly with her infant in her arms; suddenly, as we approached, she arose, dashed her infant's head against a rock, and then leaped with it into the abyss below. The others followed one by one, and all were dashed to pieces."

The great object of this sanguinary attack was to take Shamyl; but the prophet was found neither among the dead nor among the wounded. A whisper went abroad that he was concealed in a cave, and every rock was searched without success. Towards midnight some sentinels heard a noise. A man descended a precipice by means of a cord. When down, he examined the ground, gave a signal, and immediately came a second, and then a third, wrapped in a white cloak, such as Shamyl was accustomed to wear. The Russians now disclosed themselves, and took all three prisoners. But their joy threw them off their guard; and the real Shamyl—for he in the white coat was only a decoy—darted by, leaped into the Koi-sou, and swam across, untouched by the shower of balls sent after him. This wonderful escape of course added to the prophet's reputation; and it is not surprising that his people believe him to be the especial favorite of Allah. The lovers of the marvelous pretend that on one occasion Shamyl allowed himself to be taken prisoner under another name, was conducted to St. Petersburgh, obtained the rank of colonel in the army, and having learned the art of war and the secrets of the enemy, escaped back to his own country. This extraordinary man, however, has no need of fiction to exalt his merits as a patriot chief.

Having been driven out of Achulgo, Schamyl removed his residence to a place called Dargy Wedenno, situated in the midst of dense forests and frightful precipices. It is from this place that he has since, with various success, directed the operations of the war, issuing forth at critical periods, and exciting his people by his presence, but taking care not needlessly to expose his person, or to diminish the prestige of his name by too frequent appearance. Sometimes he has been reduced almost to the last extremity of despair. The Russian general, Woronzoff, by far the most formidable enemy ever sent against Circassia, cut roads through the country; and instead of making periodical attacks on a grand scale, endeavored to weary out the mountaineers by marching to and fro in every direction. Many tribes were entirely surrounded and compelled to submit; and at length the Tchetches found themselves unable to maintain their independence. They resolved therefore, to send ambassadors to Shamyl, asking him either to come and assist them, which they knew he could not, or to allow them them to submit to Russia. No one, however, would venture voluntarily to carry such a message; and four men were chosen by lot. They set out for Dargy, and determined, by means of gold, to buy the intercession of the mother of Shamyl, that he should at least hear what they had to say, and accept or refuse. They easily succeeded in seducing the poor old woman to speak to her son. What passed at the interview was kept a secret, but horrible results were feared, for the prophet immediately afterwards retired to the mosque to fast and pray. He remained there until late next morning; and then appearing amidst general assembly which he had ordered to be called together, announced, with many circumlocutions, that the Tchetches had formed the infamous project of submitting to the Giaours; that they had sent messengers to plead their excuse; that these messengers had suborned a woman to make him the disgraceful communication; that he had asked counsel of the Prophet; and that the Prophet had ordered him, from Allah, to give a hundred lashes with a whip to the woman who had been suborned. "That woman," he added, in a terrific voice, "is my mother!" There was a thrill of expectant horror, and the mother of Shamyl, with a shriek, fell to the ground. The stern chieftain continued: "What was my amazement when I heard this order! I wept bitter tears. Mohammed then obtained from Allah that I might substitute myself for the sinner. I am ready!" So saying he descended from his position, and ordered two of his guards to perform the office of executioner upon him. They refused at first, but were compelled to obey. At the fifth blow the blood started; but the people now rushed forward, snatched the whips from the hands of the men, and insisted that so painful a scene should not continue. The Tchetche embassadors now expected that their time was come; but to their surprise, and that of every one, Shamyl pardoned them and said: "Go back to your cowardly country, and tell them what you have seen."

It would be impossible, within any reasonable space, to give an outline of the various operations which Shamyl has directed against the Russians. Indeed, accurate details are not yet known; and it is to be feared that tradition alone will hand them down to posterity. But it is not only as a warrior and enthusiast that Shamyl is distinguished. He is remarkable, also, as a legislator. By his influence the people of Daghestan, previously divided into rival sects and tribes, have been melted down into a mass almost homogeneous, and he has established many useful institutions. His country is partitioned into twenty provinces, each under its naib, or governor. Four of them are invested with absolute authority; the others are obliged to give periodical reports of their actions. Each naib is obliged to raise three hundred horsemen—one from every ten families under his jurisdiction. The soldier's family is exempt from all taxes; the others pay his expenses. Every man, however, from fifteen to fifty, is, properly speaking, a soldier, ready to act on any great emergency. Shamyl himself has a body-guard of one thousand men, kept under rules of monastic severity. By their means he restrains the insubordination of such among his people as occasionally grow impatient of his iron yoke. Formerly, all contributions were voluntary; at present, a regular system of taxation has been introduced. If, therefore, at any future period, Circassia is relieved from external pressure, it may be found that the foundations of a durable state have been laid. For the first time has any organization been successfully introduced. Yet it is possible that, when the immediate move for union has been removed, discord may again reign. Some incompetent person may succeed Shamyl before the people have become completely accustomed to orders so that we cannot foretell, with any degree of certainty, what may be the future fortunes of Daghestan.

Native Wines.—The region about Cincinnati has become famous for the superior quality and quantity of the native wines produced there principally from the Catawba grape. A brief description of the process of wine manufacture as carried on in that vicinity, although not new to all, will be read with interest by many of our readers.

The vines are planted about twenty-four hundred to the acre, and are trained upon stakes and kept close trimmed, in order that they may bear more abundantly. The grapes are gathered when fully ripe and crushed in a cider mill. The crushed grapes are dignified with the appellation of cheese, and the juice which has been pressed from them is called must. About three gallons of juice may be obtained from a bushel of grapes. The juice, after being crushed from the grape, is conveyed into a large receiving tub, and is then stored away in clean casks.

The must is sometimes subjected to a second and even third pressure, but the juice which is thus obtained is of an inferior kind, and is not used in the manufacture of the best quality of wines. The casks into which the wine is poured are filled up within five or six inches of the bung, put on loosely. In three weeks the fermentation ceases, and the casks are then filled to the top and tightened. The casks in which the wine is stored are sometimes of sufficient dimensions to hold from five hundred to two thousand gallons.

From the Knickerbocker for September.

WHAT AN AMERICAN THINKS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The Conquest of Greytown, a Nashnal Pom set to the air of *The Star Spangled Banger*, was unfortunately not sent for competition with the others, sent to the Committee, at the office of the Evening Post. The author, in a postcript to the editor says: "The above was rote too late for any of the prises of The Post. If you will make it all rite, let me have as much puter as it ought to fetch, fur it has 'gin me much trubbel for to rite it:"—

"Oh, say, have you seen what a conquist has been
Achieved by the Cyane—Geo. Hollins commander?
When the stripes and white stars floated over her spars,
As she called on the town of San Wan to surrender:
And the Paixhan's red glare, and bungs bustin in air,
Gave proof by day-light that the foe was not thar:
Oh, say, does the star spangled banyer yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore of San Wan thar was not seen a gun,
For the foe had vamosed and gone off the kel'ntry:
And the streets were all bare, as the army warn't thar,
For the captins and cunnels run after the sel'ntry:
Said Marcy's dispatches, (I mean him with the patches)
'Loco-Foco's the motto, so burn 'em with matches.'
And say that the star-spangled banyer doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! where is the foe that so vauntingly swore
That them bungo boat niggers' lives should have purtection?
For Borland has said that we shan't get ahead,
If we don't 'lay pipes' now for the coming election:
So shoot every gun on the town of San Wan,
And sing out for Frank Pierce and freedom like fun:
And the star-spangled banyer in triumph shall
wa-a-a-a-ave (*crescendo*)
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

Courting a second wife is said to be "moving for a new trial."

WESTERN ORTHODOX DEMOCRACY.

The "Free Press" of Detroit is one of the acknowledged orthodox organs of the Democratic party in the West. It exhibits its joy on all occasions at what it considers "a practical victory to the North" in the working of the Nebraska act. And this is the key to the readiness with which many of the Western Democratic meetings fall into an approval of that measure. They very cheerfully endorse "the principle of popular sovereignty," which works out results so adverse to the "spread of slavery." The Press says it always contended that "the inevitable consequence would be to make every Territory hereafter organized FREE." Let it speak for itself, as follows:

"Some of the most prominent Whig papers of the Union which have fanned the abolition flame that has been sweeping over the North have suddenly changed position, and are now raising "a voice for peace." Their original objection to the Nebraska Kansas act was that it "opened a vast territory to the spread of slavery." This the Democratic press stoutly denied, as *our* readers well know, and contended *that the inevitable consequence of adopting the principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories would be to make every Territory hereafter organized* FREE, whether it should lie north or south of the Missouri compromise line. We believe there are at this moment few so blinded by prejudice as to apprehend that either Nebraska or Kansas will be slave territory. *The victory, then, of the Democracy is already complete.*"

The Cleveland "Plaindealer" is another of the regular Democratic organs that plays upon two different keys. It keeps up a fire upon the Abolitionists in one column, and in the other it sounds a soft note for "freedom." Here is one of its latest, and to appreciate its force we must state that elections are soon to come off in each of the States named:

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the repeal of the Missouri restriction has opened to freedom territory lying south of the line of 36° 30', large enough to make States equal in size to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois."

In the Columbus district of Ohio, Dr. Olds and his competitor, Mr. Galloway, have had a discussion, as we learn from the State Journal, on the merits of the Nebraska bill, the Missouri compromise, &c. The latter is a decided anti-slavery man, but he found it hard work to keep ahead of his opponent. Dr. Olds declared "there was no danger of slavery going into Kansas or Nebraska. The slave-holders don't emigrate, but the Yankees are sharp and more quick, and will always beat the South at this game. Foreigners come here with prejudices against slavery, and they go into the Territories opposed to it." In a speech at Circleville, in April, the same gentleman took the ground that "by the laws of population and emigration Kansas must be a free State." He gain much (said he) by rubbing out the line of 36° 30', because, by so doing, free States may be established *south* of that line. The repealed compromise was that all south of that line was to be regarded as slave soil, and he did not believe that Whigs would agree to restore the compromise with this understanding attached to it."

This is the way the South is mocked by its "natural allies" when they get out among their anti-slavery constituents. The slaveholders are too slow, the Yankees will always beat them!

National Intelligencer.

As we have all along anticipated, we already see signs of crawfishing among those Northern Democrats who voted for the Nebraska bill. The hero of the broken sword has lately opened his mouth, and spoken a few words besides, notwithstanding the "noise and confusion" that prevail about his ears. But General Cass, perceiving the danger that surrounds him at home, has had recourse to his old tricks, with a view to try to save himself with the Abolitionists. He has delivered himself of a speech at Detroit, and while professing to defend the Nebraska bill, takes occasion to deal some heavy blows at slavery. He is reported as having declared that "he thanked God that he lived in a free State"—that "unperverted human feeling was opposed to slavery"—that slavery was a "social and political evil"—and boasted of his boldness in uttering similar sentiments in the Senate of the United States. He had given, he said, great displeasure to the South for expressing such sentiments; but he meant, nevertheless, to stick to them under all circumstances.

If those Northern Democrats, who voted for the Nebraska bill, intend taking the stump in their respective States, to preach such doctrines as these, the South, we fear, will have little to thank them for. It is a vile pandering to the Abolition feeling of the North, when we had been led to expect that the Northern Nebraska advocates would give that feeling no quarter whatever, but would contest with it every inch of ground, and resist it to the bitter end. Mr. Cass will clearly make but little headway in reconciling his Northern friends to the Nebraska bill, if, at every step he takes he tells them that slavery is a great "social and political evil," and thanks God his lot has been cast where its blighting influence can never be felt. Such manifest timidity and demagogueism on the part of this distinguished Democrat, in relation to so important and vital a question, will necessarily have the effect of encouraging the Abolition party, and confirming them in their purpose to leave no stone unturned to cripple and destroy the institutions of the South. If the people of the North are to be taught to believe, on such high authority, that slavery is a grievous "social and political evil," what right have we to expect them to quit making war upon it? What we want, and what the country wants at the North, are bold, fearless, patriotic men, who, instead of seeking to curry favor with the Abolitionists by pandering to their passions and prejudices, will honestly endeavor to correct the false impressions that exist in regard to slavery, and faithfully try to inculcate among the Northern masses clearer and juster views of it. It is only by exposing the erroneous notions that prevail upon the subject, and enlightening and liberalising the Northern mind in respect to it, that we can reasonably hope to see an end put to agitation and discord. But if men, occupying the position that Gen. Cass does, persist in teaching such views of it as he has done, in his late speech, Abolitionism, instead of meeting the fate it deserves, will continue to flourish as the green bay tree.

We have only to say, in conclusion, that if Gen. Cass' example is to be imitated by his political brethren at the North, our worst fears will have been realised. We confess, we never had much faith in the sincerity of those Northern Democrats who sustained the Nebraska bill. They are such slippery fellows, and have deceived the South so often before, and are so accustomed to fair talk and foul practice, that they need to be subjected to long and severe tests before we can yield them our confidence. We trust, however, that the bulk of them will stand the trial like men, and if they be sincerely friendly to the South, let them manifest it in some other way than by denouncing slavery as a great "social and political evil."—*Richmond Whig.*

The Know Nothings in Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier gives the following:

"A painful "denouement" has occurred here. It is stated that the Secretary of the Know-Nothing Association accidentally left his list of members within reach of a Democrat, who forthwith sent it to press. The list was seized with eagerness by the opponents of the new order, was displayed as a new proof of the flagitiousness of their designs. But the significant fact was soon discovered that it comprised the names of nearly all the prominent local Democratic politicians, and was forthwith pronounced a base forgery.

"Another incident of an equally alarming character took place a few weeks since. A resolution was taken in Cabinet to purge the departments of all Clerks suspected upon probable grounds of "Know Nothing" proclivities. The result showed the inexpediency of all secret and *ex parte* proceedings. The persons turned out have testified since their fall, that they knew nothing of the Know-Nothings, while their successors are shown by later developments to have been trusted members of the mysterious association.

Getting between the Horns of a Dilemma.—The Democrat of the 7th instant contains the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at the late court. From the resolutions we take the following extracts:

"Resolved, That the great principle of popular sovereignty embraced in the Nebraska and Kansas bill meets our unqualified approbation.

"Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the honesty, ability, and sound Democracy of the Hon. James Gamble, our present attentive and popular Representative in Congress."

Mr. Gamble voted against the Nebraska and Kansas bill.—*Bellefont (Pa.) Whig.*

Brave and Patriotic.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday, the leading Whig paper of Western New York, uttered the following brave and patriotic sentiments on the subject of the meeting of the Whig Convention at Syracuse:

"We believe nothing is lost by frankness, and we may as well speak plainly. If the Convention which meets to-morrow shall pass resolutions for the repeal of the Compromise of 1850, we will repudiate them. If it shall make the repeal of the Nebraska Act a part of the platform, we shall go against it; not because we consider such repeal undesirable, but because it is utterly impracticable, and we will consent to run no wildgoose chase after unattainable objects. If the Convention shall say, without qualification, that we must admit no more slave States, we will not be bound by its dictum; for although we were, at the time, opposed to the admission of Texas, we recognize and are ready to fulfil the obligations the country incurred in the consummation of that act. We consider our obligations to the country superior to our obligations to party, and we do not hesitate to declare that we will lend ourselves as accomplices in no scheme for the upholding of a party at the expense of public faith and public honor."

Parties in Maine.—A Maine paper gives the following as a *few* of the party names in that State, some of them growing out of the divisions during the late election there, viz: Wild Cats, Woolly Heads, Hunkers, Straightout Whigs, Morrill Whigs, Fusion Whigs, Anti-Fusion Whigs, Fusion Democrats, Morrill Temperance Democrats, Nebraska Wild Cat Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Old Line Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Anti-Morrill Democrats, Temperance Anti-Maine Law Democrats, Temperance Anti-Maine Law Whigs, Pierce Parris Nebraska Whigs, Dumb Democrats, &c. As might be supposed, so many squads stepping out of the ranks of the leading parties, and all pulling different ways, have given something of a *twist* to the politics of the State.

Gen. Gaines.—It may not be generally known that within the precincts of the Old Cemetery of this city repose the remains of the gallant veteran whose name heads this article. Within a small lot, enclosed within a wall of brick, near the centre of the cemetery, covered with a coarse flat stone not an inch above the surrounding earth, without an inscription of any kind to mark the tomb of a man so distinguished in the military annals of the country, lies the body of Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines!—*Mobile Register.*

The Corn Crop of the United States.—The corn crop is one of the most important crops of the country; hence the anxiety produced by the long drought. According to the census of 1850, the total amount of corn produced in the United States was 592,071,104 bushels. The principal corn growing States produced as follows:

Ohio	59,078,695	Alabama	28,753,018
Indiana	52,964,363	Georgia	30,080,090
Illinois	57,646,984	North Carolina	27,941,051
Missouri	36,214,537	Virginia	35,254,349
Kentucky	58,672,591	Pennsylvania	19,835,214
Tennessee	52,276,233	New York	17,858,400
Mississippi	22,446,552	South Carolina	16,271,454

A full crop for 1854 is estimated at 700,000,000 bushels.

What is the reason that "Quackery," as it is termed, thrives and waxes fat, while the "scientific" and the "truthful" struggle on, and with difficulty keep above the troubled tide of popular favor? The human system being "fearfully and wonderfully made," to keep it in repair has been the study of the wisest minds through all times; and yet the experiences of the sages have very little weight with the multitude of patients. Specific remedies for the complicated ills of humanity are the absurdest thing in the world; yet men quickly make princely fortunes by the sale of medicines that are warranted to thread the mazes of our wonderful "temple," and find out and destroy pain, as a weasel after rats does the the dark holes and out-of-the-way places in a decaying building. The stranger who visits Philadelphia finds the most impressive "pile" in its fashionable thoroughfare devoted to the manufacture of plasters and tooth-powders. The most sumptuous palace of our "Fifth Avenue" was found in the sale of mock sarsaparilla; the finest store structure in our metropolitan city, the most massive granite pile that rears its dark front in Broadway, and frowns over the upheaving tide of our populations, has been paid for out of the surplus wealth acquired by compounding aloes pills. The man who made the "infallible" corn plaster limped throughout life, because he was so occupied in serving his customers that he had no time to apply his remedy to his own pedestals! The gentleman who had "the certain remedy for bronchial complaints," "pegged out" with the consumption. The manufacturer of the celebrated "Life Pills" died at the premature age of thirty. Yet these remedies are popular nevertheless; for so strange and incomprehensible is human nature that it will pay a premium for being humbugged. The galen who calls things by their right names, and tries to be honest with his patients, is generally whistled down the wind, having but little other reward for his labor than the approval of a good conscience; the palaces and the "seven story stores" are the inheritance of the venders of specifics—the very people who, in spite of the proverb, advertise to do more impossible things that make silk purses out of sows ears!

Clocks.—Connecticut has 28 clock factories, employs 1,379 hands in the manufacture, has $1,000,000 invested, and makes annually 790,000 clocks. One-fourth of these time-keepers find a market in England.

COUNTY FAIR.

The first Annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society will be held in Fayetteville, on the 23d day of November, 1854.

The following list of Premiums, offered by the Society for County productions, is published for general information:

FIELD CROPS.

1st. For the largest crop of cotton, produced upon one acre
2d. For the largest crop of Native Grass, cut from one acre
3d. For the largest crop of corn, upon one acre
4th. For the largest crop of wheat,
5th. For the largest crop of sweet potatoes, raised from one acre
6th. For the largest crop of Turnips, gathered from one acre

Exhibiters of the above crops must give to the Secretary a full written description of the mode of cultivation adopted, the amount and kind of manure applied and the character of soil upon which the crops were grown. They will also be required to have certificates from two reliable witnesses for the measurements of lands, pounds and bushels per acre.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

CATTLE.

1st.	For the best bull, 3 years old or upward	$3
2d.	For the best bull, 2 to 3 years old	2
3d.	For the best bull, 1 to 2 "	1
4th.	For the best bull calf, 6 months old	1
5th.	For the best milch cow	3
6th.	For the best heifer, from 2 to 3 years old	2
7th.	For the best " 1 to 2 "	2
8th.	For the best heifer calf, 6 months old	1
9th.	For the best single yoke of oxen, working qualities to be tested on the Fair Grounds	3
10th.	For the best lot of beef cattle	5

HORSES.

1st.	For the best stallion, 4 years old or upwards	$10
2d.	For the best " 3 to 4 years old	5
3d.	For the best brood mare, with colt by her side	3
4th.	For the best filly, from 2 to 3 years old	2
5th.	For the best saddle horse	3
6th.	For the best pair carriage horses	5
7th.	For the best pair draft horses	3
8th.	For the best single harness horse	3
9th.	For the best colt, 1 to 2 years old	2
10th.	For the best single draft horse	2

JACKS AND JENNETS.

1st.	For the best jack	$5
2d.	For the best jennet	3

MULES.

1st.	For the best mule, 3 years old or upwards	$5
2d.	For the best " 2 to 3 years old	3
3d.	For the best " colt under 2 years old	2
4th.	For the best pair mules	5

SWINE,—LARGE BREED.

1st.	For the best boar, over 2 years old	$5
2d.	For the best boar, from 1 to 2 years old	3
3d.	For the best boar pig	2
4th.	For the best sow, over 3 years old	5
5th.	For the best sow, 1 to 2 "	3
6th.	For the best sow, under 1 year old	2
7th.	For the best lot of pigs, 3 months old	3

The same premiums will be given to corresponding swine of the small breed. The Judges are expected to have an especial regard for the fattening qualities of Breeds.

SHEEP.

1st.	For the best buck	$3
2d.	For the best ewe	2
3d.	For the best lot of lambs, not less than 6	3

POULTRY.

1st.	For the best pair Brahma Pootra fowls	$1
2d.	For the pair Shanghai "	1
3d.	For the best pair Cochin China "	1
4th.	For the best pair game fowls, different stocks	1
5th.	For the best pair Java or Malay	1
6th.	For the best pair turkeys	1
7th.	For the best pair geese	1
8th.	For the best pair Muscovy ducks	1

HOME DEPARTMENT.

1st.	For the best barrel mess pork	$1
2d.	For the best " beef	1
3d.	For the best half doz. bacon hams, sides and shoulders, each	1
4th.	For the best jar fresh butter, not less than 10lbs.	1
5th.	For the best firkin of butter, 6 months old	1
6th.	For the best loaf light bread	1
7th.	For the best corn bread	1
8th.	For the best sponge, fruit, and plain cake	1
9th.	For the best ham, boiled, with skin on	1
10th.	For the best samples jellies, preserves, pickles, jams, catsups, syrups, cordials, &c., with description process of making & preserving, each	1

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

1st.	For the best piece country flannel, 10 yds.	1
2d.	For the best " carpeting, "	1
3d.	For the best pair country blankets	1
4th.	For the best patch work silk quilt	2
5th.	For the best " cotton "	1
6th.	For the best raised work "	2
7th.	For the best woollen counterpane	2
8th.	For the best cotton "	1
9th.	For the best piece country jeans	1
10th.	For the best piece country-made flax goods	1
11th.	For the best sample in each department of needle work, each	1

MANUFACTURES NOT DOMESTIC.

1st.	For the best piece of osnaburgs	$2
2d.	For the best piece of sheeting	2
3d.	For the best piece of 7 shirting	2
4th.	For the best mattress	2
5th.	For the best plough lines	2
6th.	For the best bundle of cotton yarn (nos. 5 to 10)	2
7th.	For the best wool, silk and beaver hats each	1

ORCHARD AND GREEN HOUSE.

1st.	For the best and largest variety of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, limes, lemons and oranges, each	50cts
2d.	For the best variety of flowers and green-house plants	$1
3d.	For a bushel of the best dried apples and peaches, each	1

MECHANICS.

1st.	For the best one horse common plough	$1
2d.	For the best two horse flushing plough	2
3d.	For the best sub-soil plough	1
4th.	For the best coulter plough	1
5th.	For the best harrow	1
6th.	For the best roller	1
7th.	For the best 4 horse road wagon	3
8th.	For the best 2 horse wagon	2
9th.	For the best timber wagon	3
10th.	For the best cart	2
11th.	For the best grain cradle	1
12th.	For the best thresher	5
13th.	For the best Horse Power	5
14th.	For the best grain fan	2
15th.	For the best bedstead, bureau, table, set of chairs and sideboard, each	2
16th.	For the best lot of cooper's ware, including spirit barrels	2
17th.	For the best sample of tin ware	1
18th.	For best close carriage	10
19th.	For best carryall	3
20th.	For best buggy	3
21st.	For the best set of double harness	5
22d.	For the best single "	2
23d.	For the best saddle and bridle	3
24th.	For the best wagon harness	3
25th.	For the best pair of boots	2
26th.	For the best pair of shoes	1
27th.	For the best hacker, scraper, dipper and iron wedge, each	50cts
28th.	For the best barrel spirits of turpentine	2
29th.	For the best " rosin	1
30th.	For the best marble monument and mantel piece	2
31st.	For best specimen of brick, not less than 100	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st.	For the best agricultural essay	5
2d.	For the best specimen of painting, in oil and water colors, each	2

PLOWING MATCH.

Fees for entrance to the Fair Grounds:

Carriages,	75 cts.
Buggys,	50
Persons on foot,	25

Individuals who pay $1 will be admitted to the Fair Grounds, and allowed to exhibit articles, free of any further charge and considered Members of the Society for one year.

All the Members of the Society will wear a badge, to be furnished by the Society.

Ladies exhibiting articles for Premiums will be allowed to do so free of any charge.

All Foreign and Imported articles will not be taken into competition with Domestic, but will be awarded Premiums.

All articles and animals entered for exhibition must

FRESH SUPPLY.

BRYAN, WRIGHT & CO.

J. N. SMITH

[illegible] comprising [illegible] offers to County Merchants as favorable terms as can be had in the State, and solicits a share of their trade.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21st, 1854.

Groceries, Hats & Shoes.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Choice Brands of Cigars.

English & French Cognac Brandies.

W. [illegible] has received and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Hats and Shoes, which he is selling at the following very low prices for CASH:

1 Gill or 1 Glass Cognac Brandy, 12½ cts.
200,000 CIGARS [illegible]
One pipe very superior Cognac Brandy, Duperrier & Co., [illegible]
One do. do. do. [illegible]
One do. do. do. [illegible]
Pure Holland Gin—old do.
RUM
Old Gobblers and Bourbon Whiskey
Old Port Wine
Burgundy Port, Sicily Madeira Wine
etc. etc. etc. [illegible]

Heidsick Champagne [illegible]
other, and [illegible]
Still & Sparkling Hock [illegible]
Longworth's Still & Sparkling Catawba
Do. do. do. [illegible]

Imported BRANDY CHERRIES, &c.
The celebrated [illegible]
London PORTER and [illegible]
pints. London Walnut and Cucumber Catchup, Worcestershire Sauce, Essence [illegible] Sauce, Sardines, Lobsters, Oysters, Gooseberries, &c. for [illegible]

He invites the attention of [illegible] to his stock of Cigars, they [illegible] this market.

He shortly expects direct [illegible] Salad Oil, Pickles, &c. [illegible]

W. WRIGHT.

Sept. 21st, 1854.

C. E. LEITE

HAS just received [illegible] GOODS, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and [illegible]

Also,

Soused and Pickled [illegible]
Smoked and Dried [illegible]
25 bbls Mess Pork
25 " No 2 Mess
25 ½ bbls " "
50 " No 1 Herring
25 Bbls Molasses
200 Sacks Salt.

A large and complete assortment of Tinware, Coopers' tools. All of which he will dispose of for CASH, or good paper.

C. E. LEITE.

Sept. 21, 1854.

MULES.

THE subscriber, from Bladen County, &c., at the Cool Fields, in Cumberland co., on the 7th and 8th at Carthage on the 9th and 10th, at Lumberbury on the 11th and 12th, at Fayetteville on the 13th, at Elizabethtown on 18th and 19th, and at Whiteville on the 21st of October next. A part of Stock will be at Lumberton from 17th to 20th, and at Whiteville and Wilmington, with a specimen of Mules, from the best Kentucky stock, [illegible] old, and will average 16 hands high. They will be found a few pairs of extra Carriage Mules, and trained for the Cape Fear roads. Persons wishing Mules will do well to examine my stock, as I shall be satisfactory.

J. L. HUTCHINSON.

Sept. 18th, 1854.

RYE WHISKEY.

DOCTOR Frank Williams rectified [illegible] can at all times be found at our [illegible] the Cask. We have been selling this Whiskey for the last seven years and know it to be as good or superior to any Whiskey manufactured in America.

J. & T. WATSON.

Sept. 20, 1854.

Hard Times, by Dickens. A further supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4, 1854.

Citizens of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country.

WHEN you visit Wilmington, N. C., call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S and see their truly elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING now opening, for Fall and Winter, 1854.

Sept. 14, 1854.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

WE are now prepared to fill your orders from a stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

Numbering about two thousand PATTERNS, just opening.

Our CUTTER, not from *Paris*, stands in the first rank of his profession.

We shall take pleasure in showing our goods and assortment. Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 14, 1854.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are superior [illegible] for Bad Legs and all kinds of Wounds. [illegible] sale of these invaluable medicines throughout the Union, is the most convincing proof of their [illegible] curing bad legs, old wounds, and sores of [illegible] Thousands of people who have suffered [illegible] dreadful maladies, have been cured by the [illegible] every other remedy had failed; and it is a fact [illegible] all doubt, that there is no case, however [illegible] bad, that may not be shortly cured by the [illegible] medicines, therefore the afflicted should [illegible] try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by [illegible] of the United States, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each box or pot.

There is a considerable [illegible] Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

DAILY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1854.

...Notices to be inserted in the Ob... Monday Evening by 10 o'clock on the ... The unfortunate arrangement ... makes this regulation necessary.

...We think it will be admitted ... reasons, that the people and ... Fayetteville have uniformly refrained ... by sectional interest improve... the people of any other section of ... to the interests ... Not only so, but our presentа... ...ll the rail roads now in ex... State, and we hope they will con... ...for all that ever will be built. Such ... the liberal course of our people, ... representatives, we may be pardoned ... expression of some surprise at the following ... Charlotte Whig. After ridiculing ... ...ings of a late rail road meeting in Ire... ...nty, proceedings entitled to respect as ... ...ing the views and wishes of the people of ... ...nties of North Carolina—the Whig says,—

...would seem, indeed, from these proceed... ...and from other indications in other quarters, ...the prosperity of Charlotte is likely to make ... ...victims of an unjust spirit of persecution ... ...citizens of the State, and the people of ... ...ville may yet live to learn that an accep... ...of our invitation to their delegates when ... ...come forward and participate in the de... ...of the Charlotte Convention would, in ... ...case, have been a wiser course for the interests ... Fayetteville, than to have done as they did, be... ...displeased because the Convention refused to ... ...that town a point on the line of the road, ...went to Salisbury to raise and build up an ... ...opposition scheme, commencing at Beaufort and ... ...via Fayetteville to Salisbury, thence West ... the Tennessee line. By their petty selfishness, ...may have succeeded in subtracting a portion ... support from the Charlotte road, by decoying ... ...of its friends into the support of this great ... ...mortal enemy of the Central Road. But if ... ...had looked before they leaped, they must ... ...soon that by co-operating with the friends ... ...road, they could not only have secured this, ...a branch from Fayetteville to tap it at ... ...convenient point. As it is, we set it down as ... ...certainty that the Fayetteville and Salisbury ... ...scheme can never be realized so long as the ... Central Road has friends enough in the Legisla... ...to prevent it, and thus by a foolish division ... ...those who might easily accommodate their own ... ...interests, both may be defeated, and Fayette... ...and Wilmington forever cut off from any ... ...connection with the West. This view of the ... ...subject is so palpable to our senses that we can... ...but hope that the people of Fayetteville will, ...their cooler deliberations, see it themselves, ...rally to the support of the Atlantic, Tennes... ...and Ohio scheme. If they persist in their ... ...course they must expect to encounter the strong... ...opposition from the friends of all other schemes ... ...the Central Road be finished to Beaufort. ... ...let the road from Whiteville to Charlotte ... ...be built and connected with Fayetteville by a ... ...branch, and let extensions go West from Char... ...and Salisbury and unite upon a common ... ...somewhere in the Catawba Valley, and ... ...justice will be done and satisfaction given to all ... ...sections and all interests."

We really think that the people of Fayetteville are the best judges of what is for their own interest, and might therefore have been spared both the advice and the opposition of the Charlotte Whig. That which is "so palpable to the senses" to a citizen of Charlotte, as best for Fayetteville, may not be so palpable to a citizen of Fayetteville. But is there any reason why the citizen of Fayetteville should be charged with "petty selfishness?" We think not. All that Charlotte has a right to ask of us, is, that we should not *oppose* any scheme she offers for her benefit. That has been granted to the asked. Our Delegates were invited to a Charlotte Convention in which, they were informed, an open question as to the route of a rail road from Wilmington to Charlotte was to be settled. When they reached Charlotte, they found that they had been misinformed. It was not an open question. It had been decided against Fayetteville. Not intending to oppose the decision, not even complaining of it, so far as we know, they prudently and properly refrained from going into the meeting. There was nothing for them to do but to go home. For this unoffending course they are abused by the Charlotte Whig, and then sagely informed as to what is best for their interests!

The people of Fayetteville have engaged in no "persecution," either just or unjust, of Charlotte, or its scheme. So far as we know or believe, they desire their Legislators to vote State aid to that scheme. They have shown no hostility to the Central road, but the contrary. And if any jealousy has arisen, or shall arise, between that road and any proposed Fayetteville road, it must be on the part of the Central road. Why would any Fayetteville road be a "mortal enemy of the Central Road?" Because it would command the trade? If so, (and we can imagine no other mode of mortal enmity,) is it not an evidence that the Fayetteville road would be the best for the State and ought to be built? But away with all this idiocy and enmity between schemes. Any thing that will benefit any part of North Carolina is any thing that the people of any part of the State are willing to invest their own money in,—is worthy of and shall have our good wishes, if nothing more, be it the Central road, the Charlotte road, or any other road.

MR. CLINGMAN.—The North Carolinian says, "The Whig journals, with their usual want of tact, are doing more to secure Clingman's election than all other influences combined. They express their objections rather too strongly and frequently, to have any other effect than that of making Mr. C. stronger with a portion of the democrats."

What a noble motive of action the Carolinian attributes to its party! "All other influences combined"—that is, all reasons in favor of Mr. Clingman—are not equal to the hostility of the Whigs!

Perhaps it has not occurred to the Carolinian that some Whigs would be glad to see the Locofocos promote Clingman to the Senate, as the best way to damage the party. Elect Clingman and Holden, or Clingman and Edney, and the party would be used up—or ought to be.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.—The Whig State Convention of New York has nominated Myron H. Clark for Governor, and Henry J. Raymond for Lieut. Governor. Of Mr. Clark we know nothing. Mr. Raymond is the Editor of the New York Times and of Harper's Magazine, and the public are therefore well acquainted with his free soil proclivities.

The two following resolutions embody the platform of the New York Whigs on the slavery question as laid down in a long series:

Resolved, That by the act procuring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we hold that we are forever discharged from any obligations to support any compromise with slavery, except such as are contained in the Constitution of the United States; and most especially that we are forever released from all obligations to admit into our union any State which sanctions or permits slavery.

Resolved, That against the principles involved in the Nebraska bill, in their application either to territory now belonging to the Union or hereafter to be acquired, the Whigs of New York will struggle with equal resolution and confidence, and confident resolution, and confident that they "shall" not, and confident that they "cannot" receive the sanction of the American people, and in this struggle we invite the co-operation on terms of equality and fraternity of all sincere and earnest champions of free labor and free soil.

Do those people think that the South will submit to have such resolutions carried out in practice? If so, they will find themselves wofully mistaken.

NO FAMINE.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce who has just travelled through most of the Western and North-Western grain-growing States writes that there will be a full average corn crop—the quantity of land planted making up for the deficiency in production to the acre. The wheat and oat crops are much the largest ever grown.

He found every where large quantities of old corn—on the banks and in the vicinity of Illinois river alone, about 24 millions of bushels waiting for a rise.

The Hog crop is stated to be about 25 per cent. better than that of last year—Kentucky and Indiana alone showing an increase of 800,000 hogs.

Bread and bacon, therefore, will be plenty and cheap in that part of the Union.

Per contra, the Scioto, Ohio, Gazette states that a quantity of corn in the field was lately sold in that county for $55 per acre, the highest price ever paid in Southern Ohio.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—There is a terrible amount of crime perpetrated in the city of New York. Scarcely a day passes but there is a murder or an attempt to murder, with numberless lesser crimes, which get into the papers, where, probably, the half is not told.

The chief engineer of the fire department has just made an official report, in which he states, as the result of his investigations, that out of 385 fires in the city during the year, about one-half, or nearly 200, are caused by incendiarism, and often, as he says, the incendiary is the person whose premises are fired—he first, of course, getting abundant insurance. There are said to be more fires in New York than in any city in the world. The loss of property by the 385 fires mentioned, was $2,075,072.

THE HOTEL NUISANCE AT RICHMOND.—The Wilmington Journal lends its aid to the exposure of the miserable house at which rail road travellers are required to pay 50 cents for the privilege of being nauseated. The editor of the Journal has a painful recollection of once having attempted to drink something stronger than dirty James river water in that house—in which particular we did not imitate him. But his experience in the beef steak line beats us all hollow. He says, "we are by no means squeamish, yet we would not particularly like to eat steak at that table after what we once saw. Happening one morning to get a seat near one end of the table, we observed the custom of the waiters, which was to tumble the cold steak from the plates of travellers who had finished, into one side of the tin dish where the process of bubbling and simmering was kept up by means of a Spirit lamp under, while the hot steak for others was dipped out of the opposite side of the same dish."

If ever we ate any Steak at that house, of which we have no recollection, we had the bliss described by the poet:

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

MAIL SERVICE.—The double daily mail service on the Wilmington & Manchester and the South Carolina rail roads, recently announced, has been discontinued. The Companies demand $300 per mile—the sum paid to other roads between New York and Wilmington—and the P. M. General positively refuses to pay more than $237.50; and avows his intention to cut down the pay on the other lines whenever the question comes before him.

The Directors of the roads in question announce that unless terms which they consider just and reasonable are agreed upon by the 1st of October, they will discontinue mail service altogether. We know nothing as to the proper sum to be paid to Rail Road Companies—but it is certain that the high prices paid furnish excuses to the Department for curtailing facilities in other parts of the country; or at least for so small pay on the stage lines that the service is wretchedly performed.

FUNNY PAPER.—The Washington Union of Friday last in an article of a column's length celebrated the death (dead again!) and "complete disappearance of the Northern Whig Party." The Whigs, it seems however, didn't stay buried, for on the very next day, the Union has another column of fierce denunciation of "the Treasonable and Monarchical purposes of Northern Whiggery."

BROKEN UP.—A Locofoco meeting in Washington City a few nights ago, called to take ground against the Know Nothings was broken up in a row—a large number of the people present preventing any one from speaking.

The subscriptions in New York for the relief of the suffering at Savannah, have reached the sum of $10,000.

FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic, at New York on Tuesday last brings no later political news than that reported by the Ottawa, in our last. A slight decline in cotton, and a decline of 6d to 1s in flour.

LATER.—The Arabia has arrived with dates to the 9th.

Russia refuses the propositions made by Austria as preparatory to opening negotiations for peace—declares her determination to retire behind Pruth, and there await the course of events, whether hostile or peaceable.

A special meeting of the Austrian Cabinet has decided that this refusal is not *casus belli* against Russia, consequently Austria will maintain her present position, awaiting the result of the allied attack on Sebastopol.

New negotiations are hatching between Austria, Prussia and the German States with the view to peace.

It is said that Nicholas is about to proclaim his third son, Nicholas, King of Holland.

Bomarsund has been destroyed, and the troops have all reembarked. This is the only item of news we have from the Baltic.

Spain.—Mr. Soule has left Madrid for France. The Spanish papers assert that he left on account of the fact that he had a share in an insurrection which took place at Madrid on the 28th of August.

Cotton had declined ¼d. Flour had advanced 1s.

R. K. Bryan, Esq. has disposed of his interest in the North Carolinian newspaper, to Mr. Wm. J. Yates, who thus becomes sole Editor and Proprietor.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.—Our Dry Goods merchants, we understand, have had an unusually prosperous time this Fall, their sales far surpassing those of any other year. The cholera, abolitionism, &c., kept many from the North; and anticipating this state of things, our merchants were prepared for the larger business which has fallen to their lot.

A HORSE KILLED.—On Saturday evening last, a horse in a buggy and another in a cart, driven in opposite directions on the plank road in Hay street, came in collision, and were both knocked down. The cart horse was only stunned, but the buggy horse was pierced by a shaft of the cart and died in a few minutes. He was owned by Mr. McKenzie.

NEW MAP AND GAZETTEER OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We ought heretofore to have mentioned, that Messrs. W. D. Cooke and Samuel Pearce propose to publish a Map of North Carolina, and that Mr. Cook proposes to publish a Gazetteer of the State. They solicit information necessary to the completeness of both, from gentlemen in all parts of the State, to be addressed to Mr. Cooke at Raleigh.

CROPS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Edenton Whig says that never in the memory of man have such abundant crops as the present been made in Chowan county.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—There were 14 deaths by yellow fever in Charleston on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The telegraph operator being sick, the office there is closed.

At Augusta, 6 deaths.

At Savannah, 18 deaths on Monday, 18 on Tuesday, and 28 on Wednesday.

Bishop Wainwright, of the Episcopal Church in New York, died on Thursday last, of typhoid fever, aged 61.

Bishop Gartland, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Savannah on Wednesday last of yellow fever, aged 46.

The Hon. John W. Taylor, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives, died at his residence in Saratoga county, N. Y. on Tuesday last, in the 71st year of his age.

The celebrated Hon. Geo. Kremer of Pennsylvania died on the 11th inst. aged 80.

Two rich German Jews, one of them worth $100,000, have been arrested in New York for robbing emigrants. They were in the habit of going up the river in the boats every night with a crowd of emigrants, and back to New York in the cars next day. Speaking the language of many of the emigrants, they were enabled to mingle among them, and thus to commit the many robberies which have occurred on those night boats.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The 6th volume of this work is announced for publication by the middle of October.

TO BE DECIDED.—The Attorney General intends to carry up the Booth slave case in Wisconsin to the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law.

A reward of $5000 is offered by the New Haven rail road company for Schuyler, its late President, who defrauded it of two millions of dollars. Rather late.

PROPERTY IN RALEIGH.—The Raleigh Star mentions the sale in that City of Guion's Hotel Buildings and lot for $9,700. Mr. Kingsbury of Oxford was the purchaser.

The Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday last, with a million and a quarter, in specie; making about $3,000,000 shipped in the last three weeks.

The Imports at New York have of late considerably decreased. For the last two weeks they amount only to $2,791,675—a falling off of $2,500,000 from last year.

FLOUR is now sent from St. Louis, Missouri, by rail road to New York, at $1 70 per bbl., and from Chicago to New York at $1 20.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.—Connecticut is out of debt and has money loaned out at interest!

Thirty persons were badly injured by a rail road accident near Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday.

The Pee Dee Bridge.—We are rejoiced to hear, by the last number of the Marion Star, that the bridge of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, over the Pee Dee, is in a near state of completion. The cylinders have been finished some time, and there remains but one span of the superstructure to be completed, which it is expected will be done by the 15th of October, and be ready for the passage of the trains.

Wil. Herald.

To the Editors of the Observer:

ASHBOROUGH, Sept 23, 1854.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: The quiet of our village was on last night disturbed and very much excited by the arrival of two gentlemen, Mr. F. Fowler of Newberry District, S. C., and Mr. Lewis of Charlotte, N. C., in pursuit of a murderer, Dr. E. L. Gunter, who, on Tuesday last the 19th inst., shot with a double-barrel gun Mr. Jesse E. Scurry and his servant, while travelling the road in Newberry District.

These gentlemen stated to the Deputy Sheriff, B. F. Steed, (the High Sheriff not being present,) that the murderer, Gunter, was at the residence of Joseph Reding, three miles distant from this place, where he had stopped for the night. Deputy Sheriff Steed immediately summoned three gentlemen, D. W. Porter, E. E. Leach and Willis A. Hamlin, who, together with his pursuers, and attended by several others who volunteered, proceeded to the house where the fugitive was, and arrested him.

He made no resistance, but confessed the crime; said that he *did kill Scurry*, but was in hopes the negro was not killed,—that he did not wish to kill him, (the negro.) They brought him to town and arraigned him before two Magistrates, John C. Allred and Simeon McMasters, who, upon the evidence obtained by his confession, &c., committed him to the jail of this county to await further investigation.

The causes, as we learned from Mr. Fowler, and Gunter himself, were a difficulty between the parties in June last, whereupon Scurry stabbed Gunter seriously. This and some other matters of difference since that time, resulted in a deadly hatred between them, and a more serious interview has been apprehended in the community in which they lived.

The parties, as we learn, were both of high standing and respectability.

FALSE PHILANTHROPY.—A very good story, whose moral is, that though it need not end there, charity should always *begin* at home, is going the rounds of the press. The story will apply itself in all parts of the world, but we specially commend it to the Northern Negrophilists:

The Lady Philanthropist.—Mrs. Ames was sitting in her front-room when she saw approaching Mrs. Armstrong, a very public-spirited lady, who took a wonderful interest in all reforms and benevolent enterprises, especially those undertaken for the benefit of people at a distance.

"My dear Mrs. Ames," she commenced, "I am the agent of a sewing circle just established, the object of which is to provide suitable clothing for the children in Patagonia. I am told that they are in the habit of going about in a state of nature, which you know is dreadful to contemplate."

"Perhaps they are used to it."

"But there is no reason why we shouldn't improve their condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting two evenings in a week with this object in view. Will you join?"

"I'm afraid I can't. I should be obliged to neglect my own children, as I presume will be the case with some of those who attend. Look, for example, at that boy in the street; he has a hole in each elbow and his clothes are covered with mud. I presume his mother belongs to some of these benevolent associations and hasn't time to attend to her own children."

"Mrs. Ames," asked her visiter, rising with indignation, "do you mean to insult me?"

"Insult you?" was the astonished reply. "Of course not; what makes you think so?"

"Do you know who that boy is of whom you speak?"

"No, I don't; but I should like to."

"You would. Well, ma'm, your curiosity shall be gratified. He is my son, George Washington Jackson Armstrong. What have you to say to that?"

"Say? why, nothing. Only it is unfortunate for the poor boy that he wasn't a Patagonian."

Mrs. Armstrong, without a reply, swept out of the room with the majesty of a queen.

She is still canvassing for the sewing circle in behalf of the youthful Patagonians, while George Washington Jackson is permitted to roam at will through the streets on condition that he will not venture within sight of Mrs. Ames's window.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 25.

BACON—	10 a 10½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 12½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	a 8¼	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7½ a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	55 a 57
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 55
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	$ 00 a 8 10	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 75 a 0 00	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 50 a 0 00	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	$1 a	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	55 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 00 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5¼	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	11 a 12	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8 a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	11 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts to-day large. Price steady.

Cotton—Very little variation in prices. The late rains have injured the quality considerably.

Flour—Market steady at the reduced quotations.

Oats find ready sale at 50 to 55 cents.

Corn—Very little coming in from the country.

Irish Potatoes—A few lots from the country sold last week at $1 50 per bu.

Turpentine 2 80. Spirits 43 to 45.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 3 30 for yellow and virgin. Spirits dull, at 38 to 39. Rosin 1 10 to 1 15 for common. Tar 3 20. Rio Coffee 10½ to 11½, according to quantity. Cotton dull, no sales. Spirit bbls. 2 15 to 2 50. Mullets 5 50 to 6. Fayetteville Flour has declined 25 cts; sales of Super at $9. Corn 70 to 90. Hay 85. Lime 1 50. No demand for Lumber. Potatoes 3 75 to $4 per bbl. Sack Salt 1 55 to 1 65. Alum 70 to 75. Bacon 10½; Hams 12 to 12½. Timber two rafts sold at 10 to 12.

At New York, woollen goods are exceedingly dull, cotton more in demand at fair prices. Southern Flour 8 25 to 9. Corn 77 to 88. Cotton heavy, middling uplands 9¾. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 58. Common Rosin in demand at $2.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered CHEAP FOR CASH. Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

The Newbern "Atlantic" has been sold to Mr. J. H. Muse who changes its name to "Journal" and its politics to Locofoco.

DIED,

On the 13th ult., at his residence in Robeson county, Mr. JOHN B. CURRIE, in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of Islay, Scotland, and for the last fifty years a resident of Robeson county.

In Robeson county, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. A. D. McLean, on the 29th August, 1854, Miss SALLIE McEACHIN, in the 25th year of her age.

Seldom has it fallen to the lot of the writer to record a death more deeply mourned than this. The shaft under which this victim fell has shot strong pangs of sorrow into many hearts, for she was dearly loved and highly prized by a large circle of relations and friends. The subject of this obituary was of a very retiring disposition, and the finer points of her character, which protracted illness and the near approach of death brought prominently forward, were little known to her ordinary acquaintances. Those she loved, who had her confidence and understood her character, highly esteemed her superior intellectual and moral attainments. With a well balanced mind, she displayed great discrimination in her opinions.

Probably, the leading trait of her character was an ardent love for truth, which she regarded as "more precious than rubies."

She became a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1844. As a Christian, she sought to "adorn the doctrine of God her Saviour," in her daily life, and her consistency will long live in the memory of her friends; she ever yielded a cheerful obedience to the regulations of the Church, and responded gladly to the calls of benevolence for her assistance; she carried with her in the discharge of her varied duties, the good sense, discrimination, and candor, which ever made her religion a reasonable service.

For four months she was called in the Providence of God, to suffer, before her "change came." During all this time, she illustrated the beautiful graces of submission, patience and hope. In the early part of her sickness, some clouds of doubt were permitted to obscure her prospects, but her determined love of Truth and Faith in the unfailing promises of her Saviour soon dispelled these, and set the "eternal Inheritance," and the "Mansion not made with hands" in clear perspective before her, and she humbly "rejoiced in the hope of the glory of God."

She maintained full possession of her mental powers to the last, and with calm composure looked death steadily in the face without a tremor. Feeling that her end drew near, with intelligent forethought she arranged her worldly business; while bidding farewell to friends, with gentle hand deposited many gems of Truth in their souls,—which it is hoped will sparkle there forever, and then closed her eyes and "sweetly died in Jesus."

"So fades the summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies the brave along the shore."

F. K. N.

In Grimes County, Texas, ROBERT C. WEST, son of J. W. S. West, in his 20th year. He was a native of Wayne County, N. C., but had resided in Texas since January 1853.

At Shocco Springs, on the 13th inst., EDWARD W. SANDERS, Esq., of Onslow county, aged 41 years.

In Richmond county, on Monday, the 18th Sept., Mr. THOMAS PATE, in the 63d year of his age, formerly of Wayne County.

In Cumberland co., on the 9th ult., of typhoid fever, Mr. LOVET BYALS, aged about 55 years.

In Robeson co., on the 13th, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. JOHN B. CURRIE, a native of Isla, Scotland.

In the vicinity of Clinton, Sampson county, on the 13th inst., Miss SUSAN P., second daughter of James T. and Margaret Matthis. The deceased was about 15 years of age, and was a member of the Clinton Female Institute at the time of her death. Immediately upon the intelligence of her death reaching the Institute, the proceedings contained in the following papers were adopted.

On the intelligence of the death of Miss SUSAN P. MATTHIS, a member of Clinton Female Institute, school exercises were suspended, the bell tolled, and the young ladies assembled in the school-room. After a few words from the Principal, the young ladies chose a committee, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: a copy of which are respectfully submitted to the Board of Trustees, with the request that they be entered on the records of the Institute,—

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Sept. 13, 1854.

WHEREAS, In His wise dispensation, God has seen fit to remove from among us one of our number: we would, as a melancholy duty, desire to offer a feeble tribute to one who was truly and deservedly a general favorite. By her talents, her amiable deportment and gentle manners she had won the love and respect of all her associates. "The places that have known her will know her no more forever:" we shall miss her in the school-room, and in all of those familiar scenes that have been gladdened by her presence. While we lament our loss, we would not forget those to whom she is endeared by nearer and dearer ties: there is a home where parents are again called to weep for a daughter, sisters for a sister. "May He who doeth all things well" give these afflicted mourners that consolation which earth can never afford.

We, therefore, unanimously offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we, as members of this Institute, regret her loss, and as friends, will ever cherish and revere her memory.

Resolved, That we offer to her afflicted friends in this great bereavement, our sympathy; and unite with them in tears of grief for the "loved and lost" who was called so suddenly from among us.

Resolved, That, as an expression of our sorrow, and testimony of the respect we cherish for her memory, we do wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

CAROLINE M. PUGH,
JANE R. KIRBY,
SUSAN A. OATES,
CLARA C. MICKS,
MARY E. BEAMAN,
CLEOPATRA NIXON,
} Committee.

NOTICE.

THE Ice House will not be opened after this day for the delivery of Ice.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 25.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has located himself permanently in this place, and to comply with the many calls he has had, he will devote part of his time to tuning and repairing Pianos. His charges for tuning Pianos will be from *three to five Dollars*, and for repairing according to the condition of the Instrument.

He will also engage to keep Pianos in tune by the *whole year*. CHAS. KLIFFMULLER,

Sole Agent of Eggert & Co's Pianofortes for North Carolina.

Sept. 23, 1854. 34-4t

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

A. G. KERN from the celebrated Piano Manufactory of Knabe, Gaehle & Co., Baltimore, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he will be in town a few days, to attend to any tuning or repairing of Pianos that may be entrusted to him. Being provided with a very complete set of tools and the best materials, he is confident of giving satisfaction in every case. It is his purpose to visit this place regularly every year, and thus in some measure to supply the want of reliable tuners, so generally felt.

Orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.

Sept. 23, 1854. 34-6tpd

STRAYED,

ON the 22d instant, a good sized BAY MULE, 3 years old, trimmed tail, in fair order, and has the appearance of not being altered. Any information will be thankfully received, and expenses paid if delivered to me. JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Sept'r 25, 1854. 34tf

Stop the Thief!—$35 Reward!

WAS stolen out of my lot on the night of the 22d instant, my yellow Harness HORSE. He has black mane and tail, paces, and his left eyelash is somewhat deficient. Also, has on his right foremost hoof a mark. The thief started up the plank road towards Raleigh, but there is no telling which course he will pursue before overtaken.

A reward of $10 will be paid for the delivery of my Horse to me, and an additional reward of $25 will be paid for the confinement of the villain, and proof sufficient to convict him. JOHN McPHAIL.

Sept. 25, 1854. 1tpd

Wiley's New Form Book. A further

supply just received E. J. HALE & SON.

Sep. 6, 1854.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Frank & Jerry Line.] Sept. 22.—Strs. Southerner with boat Gov. Morehead in tow, with goods for A W Steel, S J Hindsdale, W N. Tillinghast, Hunt, Adderton & McRorie, C D Nixon, Lash & Bro, T J Boner & Clinard, T C Pfohl, Boner & Crist, J D Bunn & Lemely, W F & E F Moore, Murphy, McRorie & Co, D & W McLaurin, E A Vogler & Co, S H Steel, Rev R DeSchweintze, Jones & Lett, J G & T B Lash, A J O'Hanlon, Gattlie & Byhum, C D Kulahn, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Rockfish Manf Co, F D Breece, McDonald & McMaster, R W Kinlaw & Co, E Penry, Miss L Gibbins, J W Dick, J W Sandford, Worth & Utley, Bryan & Yates.

Orrell's Line, Sept. 25.—Str. Sun with goods for S J Hinsdale, W J McConnell, McArn & Lilly, J N Smith, C W Williams & Co, J C Blocker, R Strickland, Rankin, Donnell & Co, Graham & Little, A Johnson & Co, H H Depo, W Bow, E J Lutterloh, Pearce & Ferguson, W N Tillinghast, J Munroe, D K McKrim, J W Dick.

[Banks' Line] Sept 22.—Str Brothers and Boat Cassidey, with good for E J Hale & Son, P P Johnson, J C Thomson, Dr B Robinson, W McClane, W Taylor, E L & J A Pemberton, Foulkes & McRae, G S Buie, E H Wharton, C B Mallett, King, Hege & Co, S T Hawley & Son.

[C. F. Line.] Sept. 22 and 24th.—Strs Chatham and Flora McDonald with Boat Cumberland with goods for J W Worth & Co, Worth & Russel, R W Gilmer, Murchison Reid & Co, Johnson & Kelly, H & A Meining, W P Lindsay, H Wright, Houser & Wilson, Martin & Carter, Richwine, Harrison & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Gardner & Co, J D Click & Co, J B Brown, C & G J Anderson & Co, E & B Gaither, C N McAdoo, J Worth & Son, Earnhardt, Hicks & Co, J Sears, G W Harris, T M Moore, King & Hege, I Long, J C Poe, H L Myrover & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, R & A Murphy, W S Pemberton, Stanly & Murrow, R Gray, Moss & Parker, Island Ford Co, H H Beard, W M Ferrabee, D Beard, M W McNair & Son, A A McKethan, Stedman & Horne, W Murphy, J W Brown, Maxwell & Horah, Shelly & Field, McCulloch Co, R B Smith, J M & W Raper, W C Porter, E W Caruthers, G W Johnson & Co, S L Gilmer, W D Watson, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Porter & Worth, E L & J A Pemberton, G Riley, T Byrns, J Stafford, Starr & Williams, Elkin Manf Co, A G Headen, J Smith & Son, Winbourn & Witty, Geo Brandt, R T Long, M W McNair & Son, Worth & Utley, S Johnson, G W Williams & Co, J Newlin & Son, Deep River Manf Co, C G Yates, C W Andrews, R B Smith, N Kendall, R G Lindsay, E R Goldston, F Shenton, C E Leete, E W Willkings, Aberdeen Co, F L Gorrell, J Hussey, E Belo, R Gray, M Boger, J W Eccles & Co, J W Murphy, T S Marten & Co, D Murphy.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.—Barque Morning Star, from Curacoa, bound to New York, with a cargo of Alum Salt, in distress. 22.—Schr. Daniel S Mershon from Philadelphia; Br. Schr. Blue Nose from Turks Island.

Mrs. M. E. HORNE

WILL resume the duties of her School on Monday the 9th day of October next, in the West wing of the Masonic Lodge.

TERMS.

English branches $4, $6, $8 per quarter.
EXTRA.—French $5.
Drawing and Painting $5.
Contingencies 25 cts.

Sept. 22, 1854. 34-3t

Mrs. C. J. WARD will re-open her

SCHOOL the 1st Monday in October, on Arch Street.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-2t

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

Headley's Life of Cromwell; Leila

Ada, the Jewish Convert.

Also, further supplies of Agatha Beaufort; The Shady Side, &c., &c. Just received.

Sept. 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

ALMANACS FOR 1855.

A LARGE supply of Farmer's & Planter's Almanac for 1855, just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 23. 24-

TO SPORTSMEN.

The Guns that are Guns have arrived.

THE subscribers have just received a large and splendid lot of Double Barrel GUNS made in Europe expressly to order, with the name and address of J. M. Beasley, engraved on each gun. The barrels measuring in length 44 inches, *long and slim and large and long*—size of caliber ⅞ to 1 inch. All who wish the right sort of a gun and sporting fixtures, can now procure them at BEASLEY & HOUSTON'S.

Sept. 23, 1854. 34*3t

HIDES WANTED.

I WILL give the highest prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C.

A. H. DEWAR.

Sept. 23, 1854. 34-6t

JONES'S DIGEST

OF Reported Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from Dec. 1845 to August 1853, inclusive, embracing all decisions subsequent to Iredell's Digest and previous to Dec. 1853. By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. Reporter to the Supreme Court.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 22, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

AT the Court House Door in the Town of Carthage, on Tuesday of October Court, the subscribers will offer for sale their Plantation lying on both sides of Richland Creek, six miles north west from Carthage, and within three miles of the F. & W. Plank Road, containing 500 acres—100 acres Bottom. The lands are well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, turpentine, &c.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser by his paying interest.

AMELIA H. PHLLIPS.
FLORA A. PHILLIPS.

Sept. 15, 1854. 34-ts

Carolinian copy and send acct. to N. Richardson, Carthage.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, will sell his Steam Circular Saw Mill, of 30 horse power, situated at Whiteville, N. C. She will cut 10,000 feet Lumber per day, having two saws, and will grind 150 bushels corn. Eight prime Mules and two wagons in good order, may be had if desired; also the hire till the 1st February next of eight negro men.

This mill is eligibly situated within one and a half miles of the W. & M. Railroad, on which Lumber can be sent to Wilmington at any time; the finest quality of Timber may be had near the premises at a reasonable rate. Any one desiring further information will call on the subscriber, on the place, or to

Col. ALFRED SMITH,
or Col. W. M. BALDWIN,
Whiteville, N. C.
THEO. M. SIKES.

Sept. 19, 1854. 34*-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

EMERSON'S ARITHMETICS; Key to Emerson; Pierpont's Young Reader; Foster's Book-Keeping; Pike's Arithmetic; Smith's Grammar; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns; Drawing Paper, &c., &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

MY wife CLARICY JONES has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. She leaves two small children with me, one five years old and the other three. I wish her well, as we parted in peace.

CHAS. S. D. JONES.

Sept. 18, 1854. 33-3tpd

A PRINCIPAL WANTED

TO take charge of Laurinburgh High School in January 1855. Situated at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

Applications addressed to the undersigned as above, will be received until the 24 Saturday in November next, at which time a selection will be made.

To ensure success satisfactory reference will be required.

A situation of such importance seldom offers, and to a gentleman competent to impart a thorough English and Classical Education, a *liberal* salary will be given.

A gentleman of small family, who might take charge of the large boarding house in connection with the School, would be preferred.

Since the School went into operation in January 1853, under the management of the Rev. J. J. Smyth, A. M., one hundred and sixteen pupils have been in attendance. Mr. Smyth leaves at the close of the present Session, to take charge of the Presbyterian church at Greensboro', N. C.

The location for health, sobriety and morality, is surpassed by few. Any information desired will be furnished on application to the present Principal or the undersigned.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y Board Trustees.

Sept. 8, 1854. 30-td

CLARK & WOODWARD

HAVE just rebeived their Fall and Winter stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of OVERCOATS, FROCK and DRESS COATS, PANTS and VESTS, of a very superior quality, and certainly equal to anything that can be purchased in this market. Also, a large and well selected assortment of CHILDREN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, all of the latest styles.

In addition to the above elegant stock, they have a large supply of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, some of them of a very superior quality; also, Stocks, Cravats, Shirts—cotton and Merino; Collars, and Suspenders. All of which will be sold on the MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

CLARK & WOODWARD

CONTINUE to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the room immediately over their Store, where they are prepared, upon the shortest notice, to make up their own cloths, or those furnished by customers; and all favoring them with their patronage may rest assured that their work will be done with a neatness, fidelity and despatch that cannot be surpassed in the town of Fayetteville or elsewhere.

Their friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call and examine their stock, at the old Stand.

Sept. 9, 1854. 30-2m

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

Book-Binding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has resumed his Book-Binding business, at his old stand opposite E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore, on Anderson street, where he will receive and execute any style desired, plain and ornamental.

Music, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. bound to any pattern desired. Old books re-bound.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.

July 31, 1854. 18tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,
Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Ypd

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action: and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH. [19y

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Metts' Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

[M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.]

August 29, 1854. 26tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 28, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

[B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. H. FERGUSON.

R. M. ORRELL.

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854 47tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,
Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. 72tf JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute contracts of from $800 to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, and all kinds of ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on inquiry at Mr. Jesse W. Powers's.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 87-6mpd

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

FOR SALE.

A ONE horse Buggy with three Springs. Also, a four horse road Wagon. Terms low.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

June 28. 9 tf

PETERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the last Wednesday in this month (27th day of September,) and close on the 15th July, 1855.

FACULTY.

Rev. GEORGE W. CARTER,
President, and Prof. Belle Lettres, Ethics, &c.

ROBERT KERR, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

WILLIAMS T. DAVIS, A. M.,
Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOSEPH WALL,
Modern Languages and Painting.

J. FRED. WULFF,
Music and Drawing.

Miss EMMA J. TAYLOR,
Ornamental Branches.

Miss AMANDA D. ARMISTEAD,
Primary Department.

TERMS of TUITION for the Scholastic Year.

Primary department	$30
Academic, (advanced English branches,)	40
Collegiate, (higher English branches with Latin or Greek	50

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each	20
Music on Piano or Guitar	60
Drawing in Pencil, (per quarter,)	8
Painting in Oil or Water, per quarter,	10
Lectures and Experiments in Natural Sciences, per course	5
Sacred Music—Daily exercise	NO CHARGE

BOARDING.

Young ladies from a distance will reside in the family of William Dunn, Esq., who occupies the College premises, as will also President Carter and lady.

For further particulars address the President, care of E. F. Nash, Petersburg, Va.

Sept. 1, 1854. 30- t

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO." for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 10 o'clock, after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of light draught of water, shippers may rely on Regular Trips. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by this line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22d day of July, my son WILLIAM FRANKLIN LORD left his home without my consent, and imposed with a Tobacco Trader, and has not been heard from since. The Boy is about 13 years old, slindy made, fair skin, light hair, blue eyes and thin visaged, and has an affection of one or both eyes. By close inspection a small yellow spot may be seen on one of his cheeks. This boy is my only child. The public will at once sympathise with the father, and he hopes render him the necessary assistance to get his boy again. Any information concerning him, addressed to his father, Peter W. Lord, at Fayetteville, will be most thankfully received.

P. S. He sometimes cards himself William Houston.

PETER W. LORD.

July 25, 1854.

CASH OR BARTER.

THE undersigned offer for cash, barter, or approved paper

10 HHDS. MOLASSES
100 bbls. N. C. Bacon
50 tons Hay
200 bbls. Mess Pork
600 sacks Salt
5 casks Rice
25 bbls. Refined Sugar
10 kegs Nails
10 bbls. Glue
500 casks Lime.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 7, 1854. 11tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1852. It has paid all losses promptly, *with no stay assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 705, covering property to value of	$1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired,	269,634 00
Amount now insured,	$882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes,	$164,669 61
Do. do. cancelled and expired,	36,085 35
Do. do. now on hand,	$128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.

Cash premiums received,	$8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid,	$4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Seago, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. [illegible] Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. S[illegible]rin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. M. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; **Chairs of every** variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 19, 1854. 89tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m., arrives at Fayetteville next day by 1 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion.

M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

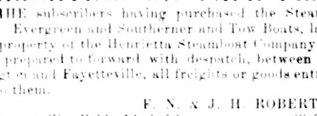
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to us or came from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1854. 81tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Rayner & Gilmore is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James R. Gilmore will close the affairs of the late firm, and use its name in liquidation.

WARREN G. RAYNER.
JAMES R. GILMORE.

July 15, 1854

THE undersigned have entered into partnership under the firm of J. R. Gilmore & Co., and will continue the COTTON and NAVAL STORE COMMISSION BUSINESS of the late firm of Rayner & Gilmore. They would respectfully tender their services for the sale of any Produce consigned to this market, assuring their friends that the most strict attention shall be given to the management of any business entrusted to their care.

FREDERIC KIDDER,
JAMES R. GILMORE.

New York, July 15, 1854. 20

References:

Shoe and Leather Bank, New York
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., "
" Lord, Warren & Co., "
" Francis, Skinner & Co., Boston.
E. P. Hall, Esq.,
President Bank of the State, Wilmington, N. C.
O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, "
Edward Kidder, Esq., "
Joseph H. Flanner, Esq., "
Jos. D. Flanner, Esq., "
John L. Flanner, Esq., New Berne, N. C.

20-2mpd

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1854. 74tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mualtto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1855. 62tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to

D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, &c.,

Which we will sell wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.

COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.

August 28, 1854. 26-2m

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS,

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBERY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO.—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobecco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
EGGERT & CO'S
Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright
PIANO FORTES,
NO. 232 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.

EGGERT & CO.,
232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

May 20, 1854. 98tf

Western Rail Road Office,

Fayetteville, July 25, 1854.

THE Board of Directors have this day called for the following Assessments on the Capital Stock of this Company, viz:

4 per cent. payable on the 1st Sept. 1854.
5 " " " " " 2d Oct. 1854.
5 " " " " " 1st Nov. 1854.
5 " " " " " 1st Dec. 1854.

Stockholders will please be prepared to pay punctually, as it will require the whole Assessments to be paid to meet the progress of the work.

By order of the Board.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
W. R. R. Co.

18tf]

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the corner Store of Arey's Building, Gillespie Street, four doors below their old stand, and next to Branch Bank of the State, where they would be glad to see their customers.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Aug. 7, 1854. 20-2m

LABORERS WANTED.

200 HANDS, white or black, wanted to work on the Western Rail Road, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, being on the high and dry sand-hills west of town.

JONES & BARBEE.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

Rags! Rags!!

ANY quantity of Cotton and Linen, wanted for cash, by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854. 11-3m

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday [illegible] next, at the Court House in Lumberton, on a credit of [illegible] months, the following property, belonging to the estate of [illegible], deceased, viz: [illegible] House and Lot in Lumberton, on the [illegible] side of the Prairie Court House square, [illegible] and Lot in that place known as the [illegible] Terms at sale. [illegible]

Sept. 2, 1854

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction, on Saturday [illegible] next, at the Court House in Lumberton, [illegible] the ROBESON COUNTY JAIL [illegible] required for the term [illegible] Terms, specified [illegible] on application at [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Lumberton, Sept. 1, 1854.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Moore County, I shall, [illegible] October next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, that well known and valuable tract known as the Jackson Spring property, belonging to the heirs at law of the Reverend [illegible]. There are 242 acres of land [illegible] Creek, in said County. [illegible] outhouses are good, [illegible] the premises, and what [illegible] the best MINERAL SPRING [illegible] it may be called, [illegible] est in North Carolina. [illegible] adapted to cultivation, [illegible] Pine forest—surrounded [illegible] in the world. The property will be sold on a credit of six months.

S. C. BRYAN.

Sept. 9, 1854.

Land for Sale

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND of 1350 acres. This Land is situated [illegible] trict, S. C., and is intersected by [illegible] from Marlboro'ville, S. C., to Cheraw, [illegible] Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to [illegible] about nine miles from the former place, [illegible] heavily timbered, and well adapted [illegible] pentine, &c. A portion of the land [illegible] of cultivation, on which are a [illegible]

A further description is unnecessary, [illegible] will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the [illegible] Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for [illegible] cementing and riveting Bands with [illegible]. The Bands are stretched with powerful [illegible] expressly for that purpose, and the [illegible] stretching and ripping, under common [illegible] them, is entirely removed by this [illegible] made in this way will hold their width [illegible] and have a uniform bearing on the [illegible] will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more [illegible] made in the ordinary way. They are [illegible] best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather. [illegible] pains will be spared to make them equal [illegible] Northern Bands, and will be sold [illegible] bought in New York.

CHAS. M. [illegible]

New Market P. O., Randolph [illegible]

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, [illegible]

These Bands for sale by W. H. [illegible] ville.

March 3, 1854.

☞ THE CHEST. ☜

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D. The eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a legacy to the world in the

Great Preventative of Consumption, and Healing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases,

WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE.

Sir A. C., Bart., invented and advised the use of the

Medicated Far Chest Protector.

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a sure and a safe shield against those fearful diseases Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and all afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the [illegible] state of the chest, according to fashion, and the [illegible] tinual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared [illegible] lined with silk and padded, which, suspended [illegible] neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner [illegible] once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress in the United States, the Canadas, South America, and West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, and it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts inquire of any [illegible] fesident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the [illegible] mercial effects of wearing the Protector, with regard to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing [illegible] articles is a mere trifle, and one will last a [illegible] No one who values the health of himself and family will be without them. The Hospitals in [illegible] are not alone recommending them, but [illegible] ducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co. [illegible] and Manchester, England, were originally [illegible] with the manufacture of the Protectors, [illegible] ed Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture [illegible] to his original instructions, and therefore [illegible] those who would wear "The Protectors" [illegible] their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article, and [illegible] Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size,	$1 50
Ladies' do.	1 00
Boys' and Misses' do,	75

HARCOURT BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann street and 102 Nassau street,
New York.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London. Manufactory, 44 Market street, Manchester, England.

H., B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom liberal terms are offered for their enterprize, and to whom a rare opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
38 Ann street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1854.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ an experienced Sawyer and Miller. A man with [illegible] preferred. Testimonials of experience and [illegible] will be required. Terms will be liberal. Apply to the subscriber, near Queensdale P. O., Richmond [illegible] N. C.

MURDOCH McRAE.

Sept. 8.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Cumberland [illegible] North Carolina, on the 7th inst., as a runaway [illegible] a Negro Boy who says his name is Littleton [illegible] that he belongs to Duncan D. McRae of [illegible] District, South Carolina. Said Boy is about [illegible] years old, five feet two inches high, weighs [illegible] ty pounds, and is of a light complection. [illegible] on when brought to Jail an old cotton shirt [illegible] loons, and an old wool hat. The owner of [illegible] is hereby notified to come forward, prove [illegible] pay all legal charges and take him away, [illegible] dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, [illegible]

Sept. 11, 1854.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 25th of July [illegible] my negro man SAM. Said negro is [illegible] plected and quick spoken, and when [illegible] quite grum. He is about 28 years old, [illegible] about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars [illegible] the delivery of said negro to me, or in any [illegible] I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

THOMAS [illegible]

Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854.

Blank Warrants for sale here.